

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS



No. 215.—VOL. VIII.]

FOR THE WEEK ENDING SATURDAY, JUNE 13, 1846.

[SIXPENCE.]

ENGLAND AND EGYPT.

AT the time the land of the Pharaohs was in the fulness of its glory, studded with "hundred-gated" cities, peopled by dusky millions, who have left more for our wonder than imitation—those marvels of architecture, "of which the very ruins are tremendous"—when men travelled to the East as the source of light and knowledge in all the arts and sciences then known to man—when Egypt had its hosts, and battalions, and armies, that were the strength of whole generations of Kings—it is more than probable that the Island, centuries afterwards known by the name of Britain, was a desert, overgrown with forests, where life had not yet begun to assume even its wildest form; or, perhaps, visited by a few Phœnician ships, which bore back to the sunny coasts of the Inland Sea dreadful tales of the cold and desolate regions of the North, where the ocean was always stormy—of the gloomy shores that terminated the habitable world, beyond which was the abyss, the abode of darkness, the great void, that knew neither land nor sea, nor the

light of sun or star. No idea we can possibly form of remoteness, barbarity, savageness, discomfort, and all things terrible, can approach, or in the faintest degree resemble, the horror with which the old world spoke of all that was supposed to lie beyond the "Pillars of Hercules;" or the dim and shadowy notion they had of some land where life was a punishment—some "Ultima Thule," almost equalling in its actual gloom the fabled terrors of Tartarus.

Down to times far more recent than those of Egyptian greatness, the same ideas prevailed. When the power of Rome was attacked from without, and all her force was required to repel the invaders from the very gates of the Eternal City, the colony of Britain was one of the first to be abandoned, as the most distant and the least worth possessing.

But the time has been when Egypt and Britain—the extreme East, and the extreme West—both acknowledged one master, in the Roman Emperor. As little, with respect to nations as to individuals, can men

Look into the seeds of time,
And see which grain will grow, and which will not,

or a vision of what England *is*, would have startled those Lords of what she *was*, considerably. Last in the race of time, she is flourishing in the noonday of her splendour, an object of wonder and curiosity to all lands. And not the least striking of the events of modern times is, that the heir to the throne of Egypt, the successor to the diadem once worn by the Pharaohs, should be a guest in the

land, of which the builders of the Pyramids never heard the name.

Egypt had decayed long before the Empires of the West began to rise, and, as a state,

'Twas dead, and buried, and embalmed,
Ere Romulus and Remus had been suckled.

That it should have been made a tributary to Rome was inevitable; the Power that ordered "all the world to be taxed" would not overlook a country so rich, so fertile, and so weak. It was impossible her ancient greatness could have revived under any Rulers; but, under the Romans, her decay would not have been so complete and desolating as it became under the yoke of the Turkish Empire; the Children of Omar began by destroying every trace of that learning and science that had been raised on the ruins of the mysterious lore of the Egyptian Theocracy, by the Greek and Roman, and had nothing to substitute in its stead. The sway of the Turk was always a blighting one: Greece wasted under it; and though Egypt, long since decayed, could hardly descend lower, the tyranny of the Porte prevented all chance of its ever reviving. The ravens of death already flap their wings over the Empire of the Sultan; and from the Power that can scarcely preserve itself, it is hopeless to expect any policy that can tend to a revival of strength in those who are subjected to it. The impulse that has remodelled, we can hardly say regenerated, Egypt, came from Europe. Its instrument was a man who had sagacity enough to appreciate the superiority of the arts and policy of the West,



IBRAHIM PASHA, PRINCE ALBERT, THE DUKE OF WELLINGTON, AND STAFF
PARADE INSPECTION OF TROOPS IN ST. JAMES'S PARK ON HER MAJESTY'S BIRTHDAY.—(SEE PAGE 379.)

and boldness enough to adopt them, in spite of that bigotry once so intense among the Moslems, which regarded everything that had a western or "infidel" origin with violent hatred; the deeper, perhaps, for the manifest superiority they presented over the unchanged and apparently unchangeable institutions of the East. Mehemet Ali, the son of an Albanian peasant, is the creator of modern Egypt; he wrested it from the Sultan, and, but for the interference of the European Powers, would in all probability have narrowed his dominions still more. Sultan Mahmoud was impressed in a similar manner with the advantages of European enlightenment; while he was calling in its aid to reform his Government, his rebellious Pacha was turning the same weapon against it; and he succeeded far better in his purpose: Egypt is independent, and Mehemet Ali powerful; while, if reports are true, the reforms of the late Sultan, never much relished at Constantinople, are gradually being dropped, to return to the usages of the good old times, sacred in the memory of all "true believers."

To the talents and energy of his father, and his own position as heir to the hereditary Pachalic of Egypt, Ibrahim, at present among us, owes more of the interest with which he is regarded than to his own achievements; his reputation has been gained rather in the field than the cabinet; he is more of the General than the Statesman; more, perhaps, of the mere soldier than either. He has been the active instrument of his father; what was planned for him he executed readily and thoroughly, without care or scruple; war is bad enough anywhere, but in the East it has always been most bloody and ferocious; Ibrahim's name alone is a "word of fear" throughout Syria; that reputation rests upon a huge mass of cruelties and horrors, and as reputations are wont to do, at the same time conceals them. But neither Ibrahim nor his greater father, Mehemet, are liable to the charge of that wanton delight in blood, that capricious cruelty, that disgusts us in the career of such men as Ali of Janina, and Djezzar, of Acre.

In this, and in many other respects, Mehemet is far superior to most Eastern rulers: it has been objected to him that he has forced his improvements on the country by the "strong hand," and that fear, rather than love, is his engine of Government. But, amid the listlessness and apathy of the East, perhaps improvement is possible in no other way. It is to be hoped that, however established by Mehemet, they may be found to have taken root, and to have good results in store for the reign of his son, Ibrahim, who, we trust, will not think less of England and its power from a nearer acquaintance with it.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

PARISIANA.

(From our own Correspondent.)

PARIS, Wednesday.

In the official circles, the immediate change of the English Ambassador here is no less confidently spoken of. Lord Beaulieu is expected to assume his place. Lord Clanciarde was said to be desirous of the office, but not to be supported by the leading Whigs. This change is far from being a subject of congratulation at Court, where the fall of the Peel Administration is a source of the deepest anxiety.

In the family circle at Neuilly, the Royal *Pater-familias* appears as hale and hearty as if he were a gentleman farmer tending his paternal acres, instead of governing the most unruly of empires. He is constantly exclaiming, alluding to the childhood of his grandson, the Count of Paris, "I defy time as well as the dagger; there will be no regency!" Far different is the state of mind of that most virtuous and august lady, the Queen Amélie. She was on her knees through the whole night that preceded the execution of Lecomte; and when the fatal hour came, it seemed as if the sound of the guillotine as it fell, had echoed like thunder in her heart. The constant peril of her Royal husband fills her mind; and, wherever she moves, she feels surrounded by danger over-shadowing all repose and happiness. It cannot be denied that the last hours of the regicide have not been devoid of unpleasant associations to all parties in the state. The Duke Pasquier, the President, in citing as a precedent the condemnation by the Peers, and the execution of Marshal Ney—and that in the very presence of his son, Prince de la Moskowa—revived most untoward associations and dangerous reflections; whilst the decapitation of the criminal at the break of day whilst the million slept, showed but too clearly what we all know, that no example can deter other desperate men from this heinous crime; but, on the contrary, every allusion to the subject spurs them on. However, it is not by such gloomy thoughts that the Parisians are absorbed, as you would feel convinced, had you seen them on Sunday last, rushing out of Paris under a burning sun, careering away mad as colts, to witness, in different directions, four different *filles* held the same afternoon. The most striking was the Races at Versailles. Louis XIV. had a head, but no heart; another city and palace he created, partakes of the frigidity of its founder. Nothing so singular as to behold Versailles, of which the inhabitants themselves appear in general to have been turned into stone as the inhabitants of the enchanted city in the Arabian Nights suddenly assumed the most ecstatic vivacity. Then the table land near the Bois de Stour, commanding an endless view on all sides, is suddenly covered by thousands of spectators awakening every echo by stunning shouts and outbursts of merriment. Thus totally subverting all the notions of the greatest of all egotists—the *Grand Monarque*—who not only said *l'état c'est moi*, but considered all recreation as the particular and exclusive privilege of the Crown. As a *coup d'œil* the races were highly interesting; but mixing in the crowd was anything but agreeable to family men. All the brightest equipages, those with four horses particularly, and the places of honour were filled by young minor actresses of Paris, and by those who since the days when Soucraux learnt to dance of Aspasie are cautious how they profane, by their insolence, public meetings. The races will, no doubt, gain more and more upon public esteem, the lovers of the turf will be more energetically supported by the public and the Government, now that General Oudinot has revealed, in the Chamber of Deputies, the startling fact of the death of horses in France. They are not even equal to the demand of the army in a state of peace—6000 troopers having no horses, although the price offered by Government is augmented two fifths. All, indeed, that relates to horses excites the greatest eagerness in France; thousands assembled in and near the Hippodrome, a few days back, to witness an experiment which proved successful, of a contrivance by which horses are attached and detached in a moment, when the carriage is going full speed.

FRANCE.

TRIAL AND EXECUTION OF LECOMTE.

In part of our impression last week we gave the commencement of the trial of Lecomte, before the Court of Peers, for the attempt upon the life of Louis Philippe. The trial commenced on Thursday, and was concluded on Friday.

On Thursday, at twelve o'clock, the Chancellor, Baron Pasquier, and the members of the Court, entered the hall, and, shortly afterwards, Lecomte was brought in by six gendarmes, and placed between them in the dock. The accused was dressed in a blue surcoat. He is a middle-sized man, rather stout, and his countenance denoted the greatest resolution.

When the Court was seated, M. Cauchy, the Secretary, called over the names of the Peers, about 200 of whom were present.

The President afterwards directed Lecomte to stand up, and asked him his name, age, profession, &c.—The prisoner replied: "My name is Lecomte (Peter). I was born at Beaumont, in the department of the Côte d'Or. I am 48 years of age. I formerly occupied the office of Keeper-General of the forest of Fontainebleau. I last resided Rue du Colysée, No. 3. I am unmarried."

M. Cauchy then read the bill of indictment, which the prisoner appeared to listen to with considerable attention.

M. Cauchy afterwards called out the names of the 41 witnesses, who retired from the hall, with the exception of Count de Montalivet, who, suffering from gout, was allowed to remain, with the consent of Lecomte.

A great many witnesses were examined, but their evidence formed a mere repetition of the facts which we gave so recently that it is quite unnecessary to repeat them. Lecomte being interrogated by the President, admitted the whole extent of the accusation. Lecomte confessed that he had fired two shots upon the King. He had, he said, demanded the grant of the pension he was entitled to; after suffering many injustices, and, instead of acquiescing in his demand, M. de Montalivet gave him an annual relief, which was only to be paid to him during the King's reign. He had vainly expostulated with M. de Montalivet; he wrote twice to the King, and once to M. Fain, his secretary. The latter informed him that his demand had been referred to the Intendant-General of the Civil List, which he regarded as a mystification. When he found it impossible to obtain justice, he vowed vengeance against the King, without communicating his resolution to anybody. He had been in the service of the house of Orleans since 1829. Lecomte then stated that, at half-past nine o'clock in the evening of the 15th of April last, he left for Fontainebleau, where he arrived at five o'clock the next morning, and immediately proceeded to reconnoitre the ground. He alighted from the diligence at the hotel de l'Aigle Noir, followed the road of the Obélisque, and repaired by the avenue of Avon, to the rock. He intended at first to place himself in the churchyard, which looked into the Petit Parquet; but, having changed his resolution, he scaled the wall of the Petit Parquet. He vainly looked out for a ladder, and was in the act of piling faggots to reach the top of the wall, when he heard the noise of a carriage, mounted upon them as well as he could, and the King passing at the moment, he fired with precipitation two shots at the carriage. He had loaded the gun in the Parquet. He placed

some shot and a bullet in the right barrel, and two bullets in the left one. Once in the forest, he had not returned to Fontainebleau, because he was well known in the town; he had breakfasted at an inn near Valvins, and then walked back to the Parquet of Avon. He had concealed his gun under a rock in the forest. Being at one o'clock in the afternoon of the 15th, on the Place du Carroussel, he had heard three servants belonging to the Royal household speak of the departure of the King for Fontainebleau. He then went home, made his preparations to depart for that town, and not finding a seat in the six o'clock train he engaged one for nine o'clock. The double-barrelled gun he used was purchased by him before he had left the King's service.

M. Duvergier, who defended Lecomte, endeavoured to prove that he was insane. He, with much ability, adduced all the points in favour of Lecomte being in a state of mental excitement, amounting to derangement, on this one point of his fancied wrongs, on which he brooded in silence until he was literally monomaniac in this particular. He quoted the opinions of an eminent practitioner, M. Leleu, as to the positive monomania of Lecomte; and concluded a most able harangue amidst a buzz of approbation.

The Procureur-General made a short reply, denying that the evidence would warrant any suspicion of monomania; to which

M. Duvergier rejoined a few words; and the Chamber was then cleared, in order that the Peers might deliberate as to the sentence, which is always done with closed doors.

Lecomte preserved his equanimity throughout, and, when his advocate had finished, leaned over the bar, and cordially thanked him for his defence.

The Chamber was cleared of all but the Peers, who, after sitting in deliberation for nearly two hours, returned the verdict of "Guilty" against Lecomte, and condemned him, as a parricide, to go to the place of execution in his shirt only, with his feet naked, and his head covered with a black veil.

The assassin Lecomte appealed for mercy to the King. M. Duvergier proceeded in the evening to the Palace of Neuilly to present the petition to his Majesty, but it was unavailable.

THE EXECUTION.—The sentence of the Court of Peers upon the regicide Lecomte was carried into effect. He was executed on Monday morning, at six o'clock, at the Barrière St. Jacques. This event came rather unexpectedly, no notice of it having previously transpired.

No intimation was made to Lecomte till the morning. The chaplain to the Chamber of Peers, Abbé Grivel, went to him and afforded him the last consolations of religion. Lecomte displayed great firmness; yet, on receiving the news of the rejection of his appeal to the King's clemency, and on hearing that the hour of his death had come, he experienced a nervous commotion, which he endeavoured to repress. During the fatal toilette he was piously resigned. Conforming to the sentence, Lecomte was invested with a long white shirt, and a black veil was put over his head. His grey-coloured trousers held to his waist by a handkerchief put round it. The funeral cortege set out for the place of execution, the prisoner being in a cellular vehicle, and the Abbé Grivel, whose holy exhortations he piously listened to, being by his side. The vehicle was preceded by a party of gendarmes, and followed by another strong one of the Municipal Guard.

At half-past four all the avenues to the Luxembourg and Rue d'Enfer were guarded by troops. A battalion of the foot Municipal Guard, and of the horse of the same corps, surrounded the scaffold. A large number of town sergeants were also round the scaffold. Lecomte alighted from the vehicle with stoic firmness. He was bare-footed. He knelt, and long remained in that posture, seemingly praying. He afterwards rose and ascended the scaffold. At that awful moment his courage seemed somewhat to fail him; but his strong organisation soon prevailed. Most surely he wished it to be said that he had died fearlessly. His temper, which led him to his crime, and which he displayed on his trial, did not desert him at the fatal hour. On reaching the top of the scaffold, Lecomte stood in front of the spectators, turning his back to the guillotine. He continued thus while his sentence was read, and the reading of it lasted two or three minutes. Whilst it was proceeding the Abbé Grivel whispered something to the sufferer, and soon presented to him the crucifix, which Lecomte repeatedly kissed. He next embraced his confessor with deep emotion, and surrendered himself to the executioners. His shirt and black veil were removed, and his head was forthwith severed from his body. Although the execution had been kept secret above 4000 persons were present.

The opening of the Northern Railway was definitively settled for the 14th inst. (to-morrow). Great preparations are making to give *clat* to the affair. The Dukes of Nemours and Montpensier have accepted the invitation of the directors to be present at the *fêtes*.

The commission of the French Chamber of Deputies appointed to examine the bill relative to a grant of 408,650 francs, for establishing of an electric telegraph between Paris and Lille, have just distributed their report. After duly examining the two systems of telegraphs, the commission came to the conclusion that the ordinary telegraph was not to be replaced by the electric system, as the establishment of this latter along the whole line would call for a preliminary cost of seven millions of francs (£280,000).

The King and Queen of the Belgians arrived at Paris on Saturday by the northern road. Their Majesties left Brussels at ten in the morning, and reached the Paris station at nine in the evening.

Incendiarism is still creating alarm in France. M. Thomas, formerly a notary at St. Jean de Luz, has been arrested at Dijon, charged with being the author of the first menaces of incendiarism, addressed, on the 20th of April last, to the Mayors of St. Usage and Echenon.

The new railroad from Paris to Sceaux was opened with much pomp on Sunday last.

The Chamber of Deputies has commenced the discussion on the expenditure of Algeria for 1846. The Minister of War compared the present situation of that country with what it was in 1842; and ascribed the improvement to the activity, talent, and prudence displayed in its administration by Marshal Bugeaud.

The Chamber of Peers has adopted the Western Railroad Bill, and that of St. Didier and Gray, without any discussion.

The Company represented by Talabot and Co. were on Wednesday declared successful bidders for the Lyons and Avignon Railway, at a lease of 44 years and 298 days; also for the Paris and Lyons Railroad, with a branch to Grenoble. The Ganneron Company offered only a reduction of nine months from the maximum, fifty years, allowed by law.

THE UNITED STATES.

The packet-ship *Yorkshire* has arrived at Kinsale (Ireland), with New York papers to the 19th ult., being three days later than the accounts by the *Cambria*.

The news brought by the *Yorkshire* is of an important character. Hostilities between the United States and Mexican armies had continued; and, by the arrival of a ship at New Orleans on the 9th ult., intelligence was received from the former up to the 29th of April, from which it appears that a portion of the American soldiers had suffered another defeat between Point Isabel and Matamoros; and that seventy volunteers, in attempting to reach General Taylor's camp, were routed and entirely destroyed. From the position of the two armies, it appears that General Taylor is entirely surrounded by the Mexicans, and his supplies cut off.

It would seem that there is not any desire on the part of the citizens of Louisiana to enrol themselves as volunteers in the cause of their country. In fact, it was necessary to have recourse to a *conscription*, in order to enable the executive authorities to raise the required number. Rumour also asserts that several who at first consented to volunteer, have deserted just at the time they should have marched for the scene of action. A proclamation had been received, signed by the Mayor of New York, calling upon the citizens within his civic jurisdiction to respond to the requirements of the President's proclamation. A large meeting, on the same subject, had been held at Philadelphia, at which resolutions were adopted pledging the meeting to assist the Government.

A rumour prevailed at Washington, on the 14th, that Mr. Pakenham had protested against the warlike operations of the United States against Mexico. We give it merely as a rumour. This rumour is not noticed in any other paper than the *New York Herald*.

COUNTRY NEWS.

NATIONAL TESTIMONIAL TO MR. COBDEN.—A preliminary meeting has been held at Manchester, with a view to obtain a national tribute to Mr. Cobden, when the Corn Bill has been passed. There was a small number of gentlemen of Manchester present, who were met by a deputation from Liverpool. An interchange of opinions took place upon the subject. A committee was named, consisting of gentlemen of all shades of political opinion, including some of the leading Conservatives of the town, who had expressed themselves favourable to the object. No ultimate amount was named as a sum to be raised, but an opinion was expressed that £150,000 or £200,000 might be obtained for this object, if it met generally with the hearty support of the Conservative as well as the Liberal party.

STATUE OF SIR WALTER SCOTT.—The beautiful white marble colossal statue, from the chisel of Mr. Steell, is now in such a state of forwardness, that it will be ready to be placed on its pedestal, in the monument in Prince's-street, Edinburgh, on the 15th of August, the anniversary of the natal day of the great novelist and poet. The ornamental parapet and railing round the monument has been contracted for, and promised to be ready, as well as the promenade grounds, by the 15th of August; on which day there will be a grand procession and inauguration of the statue, at which public bodies, and the masonic lodges from many parts in Scotland, will give their attendance and assistance. The procession, altogether, is expected to exceed in numbers and external show that which took place at laying the foundation of the monument, six years ago.

FAMINE AT GRAVESEND.—On Sunday, such was the unexpected and great influx of visitors at Gravesend, that, notwithstanding the great preparation made "in the victualling department" by the shopkeepers, there was the greatest scarcity of refreshments. The number of visitors exceeded that of any day this season. In the evening, it was impossible to obtain refreshment at any price, and even bread was sold at double the ordinary price.

DEATHS FROM THE SUN, NEAR LIVERPOOL.—On Wednesday (last week), a labourer, named James Wakefield, while at work in a field at Kingsley, near Liverpool, was, what is commonly termed, "sun-struck," and died immediately. On the following day, another labourer, named James Burgess, at Netherton, was killed in the same sudden and dreadful manner. Decomposition was so rapid, that each of the bodies was a mass of putrefaction an hour after death. Inquests were held, and verdicts in accordance with the evidence were returned.

CURIOUS STAKE AT CARDS.—The *Courrier de la Côte d'Or* states that two men of the lower classes, and inveterate gamblers, staked an ear on the issue of a game at *carté*. The loser insisted on his more fortunate adversary's taking the stake, and handing him a clasp-knife submitted to the operation with the greatest sang-froid imaginable. The matter having come to the knowledge of the police, the victor was sentenced to eight days' imprisonment.

TRACTS FOR THE TRAINS.

BY ALBERT SMITH.

No. VII.

STATISTICS OF THE RACES.

N COMPLYING with general desire, we have been at some pains to collect the most interesting statistics connected with the late Races; and, with the assistance of the Society, now place them before our readers.

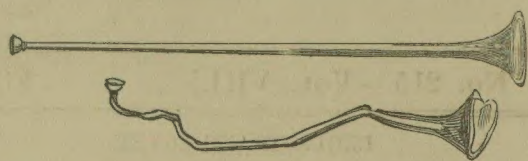
It is calculated that one post-horn in twelve came straight home. One in seven was used, with a cork in the mouth-piece, to drink champagne out of; and three in nine were sat upon. Of twelve cornets, three could play "Lucy Neal," and two broke down in the "Bridal" waltzes: four did not trust themselves beyond open notes. One tried to play "The Marble Halls," as a second to "I'm afloat!" upon another, but did not succeed; and the remaining one found his valves filled with pale ale, when he tried "Turn on, Old Time," on his return; whereupon, his first blast gave him the appearance of a Triton spouting "Bass" from a brazen conch.

Of the Knock'em-downs we find some curious returns. It appears that six wooden drummers were hit off in proportion to one crockery Napoleon. Of five apples, one had tea-things inside and four dirt. Of the snakes turned from horn shavings, every other one was broken into three pieces, and none had a tail; whilst of the Jacks-in-Boxes three in six were Noahs, who came up with a jirk not in accordance with their patriarchal character, and the rest were cross-breeds between Japhets and small ninepins, with eyes and mouths very irregularly defined by dots. Respecting their distribution the majority went flying to young ladies' academies and female domestics; the apples were chiefly kept for turnpike-men, and old gentlemen



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THE POST HORN AS IT WENT SOBER.



THE POST HORN AS IT CAME HOME TIPSY.

driving four-wheeled chaises or loitering on Clapham Common, who looked likely to be savage at being hit hard with them; and the pincushions were reserved for any particular friends, or perfect strangers, that might present eligible marks. Of twelve gentlemen who went on the chief day, the following facts have been ascertained respecting their after-conduct.

| | |
|---|----|
| Spent more than they could afford | 11 |
| Had their anticipations of a "regular out-and-out day" realised | 0 |
| Have not yet paid up their shares to the friend who "had best settle for everything" | 6 |
| Do not recollect whether they came home on the roof, or inside the hamper with the cruet and empty pie-dish | 2 |

CHARADE THE FOURTH.

When upon the banks of Stutlej, tumult rent the quivering air,
Cheering on our troops to conquest, be assured my First was there.
On the Terrace; in the Gardens; in the Park; or at Vauxhall;
On the steam-boat, in fine weather; and at every public ball,
Down from Jullien's to the Gaiety, you will see me at them all.
Every by-gone brigand captain did my use in phragma know,
From the gallant Robin Hood right up to Fra Diavolo.
Waiting upon every ballet, or on Keller's groupings plastic,
And at present much in vogue, by being wondrously elastic;
And, without my aid to perfect what Bunn calls "A triumph blaze,"
What would be Cerito's boundings, or Carlotta's *Fruandaise*?
One more clue I'm free to give you: you must guess me after that:
If I had one air appropriate, it would be "All round my hat."

In days of old, when coaches roll'd
Along the turnpike-road,
My Second lent its aid to hold
A portion of the load.
How widely strange, and great my
range!
In coffee-shop abject;
Or at the Opera, for a change,
In rich gold satin deck'd,
Making ladies look but glumly,
Whilst upbraiding Mr. Lumley,
Thinking such bright-hued reflections
Unbecoming to complexions.
Travelling over sea and land,
Riding on an angry hand,
Or if hunting be your taste,
In some sporting country placed,
Without my aid, I am afraid,
The wood-cuts you would lose,
On topics which each week enrich
THE ILLUSTRATED NEWS.

Small boys shout you nearly dead,
Screaming "Half-a-turn-a-head!"
Stupid people errors make,
And go to Wapping by mistake;
Or confused by such wild din,
Miss the plank and tumble in.
Bridgroom, Citizen, or Daisy,
Woolwich swit, or Richmond lazy,
Some in order, others crazy:
Flashing up and down they go,
Frightening timid folks who row.

Or elsewhere, the railway bus,
Comes up to the terminus;
Around the clerks the crowding mass
Bawl out, "Kingston! second class!"
Mary shows the guard her ticket,
Passes quickly through the wicket.
Now, "Go on!" the engines scream,
Or, if night, the red lights gleam
On the porters—puffs the steam.
Whether on the rail or boat,
Pull'd by engine, or afloat,
Everybody feels "all right";
Mary only quails with fright,
When by chance she comes to find
That my WHOLE is left behind.

SPORTING INTELLIGENCE.

THE CHARING CROSS STEEPLE CHASE from the train to the last omnibus, for passengers of every denomination. The winner to pay sixpence to the conductor; all the rest to be "sold."

| | | |
|-------------------------|---------|----------------------|
| Mr. Brown's Carpet Bag | | Green, red stripes |
| Miss Higgins's Bandbox | | White, red spots |
| Mr. Jones's Portmanteau | | Black, white edgings |
| Mr. Spill's Noddy | | Harlequin |

Carpet Bag took the first leap from the carriage, and went off along the platform at a snapping pace, closely followed by Noddy and Bandbox; Portmanteau having some trouble in extricating himself from under the seat, was several lengths behind. Opposite the first cab Noddy fell, and Bandbox leaping over him took the second place and was soon neck and neck with Carpet Bag. A fine struggle now ensued to the omnibus, into which Bandbox made a tremendous leap. This, however, lost him the race, as the bus was full, and he was obliged to turn back, whilst Carpet Bag made running round the wheels and came up to the roof in capital style, seizing the only place. We regret to add that Noddy was much hurt by the fall: and Portmanteau, who pulled up early, went home in a hack cab. The entire distance was run in fifteen seconds.



CHARING-CROSS STEEPLE-CHASE.

Immediately after the race, Bandbox entered a protest, on the ground that Carpet Bag had opened the door of the carriage before the train stopped, thereby causing a false start. The matter will be referred to the Jockey Club.

NOT QUITE DONE WITH YET.

"One that was a wag," as old jest books say, said until he saw the tall houses at the Albert-gate, he never knew what the duties of an upper housemaid were. And "a certain smart fellow"—vide Joe Miller *passim*—suggests that in complement to their number of floors, the spot should change names with Storey's-gate. We have not often heard two worse jokes, inasmuch as they both require italicising to make their fun apparent.

A CARRIER PIGEON FROM PARIS.—On Saturday, the 30th ultimo, a carrier pigeon was found by a labouring man in the parish of Great Cornard, near Sudbury, quite exhausted with its flight. Attached to it was a paper dated "Paris, May 29," and containing the prices of the various French railways shares.

FIRST IMPORTATION OF PINE APPLES FOR THE SEASON.—The public sale of pine-apples and green-gages, the latter a first experiment, from the West Indies, brought home by the *Tweed*, steamer, took place on Wednesday, by Keeling and Hunt, the enterprising brokers who first introduced colonial pines into this country. A great portion of the pine-apples was in excellent preservation, and the first qualities sold at from 13s. to 15s., but the bulk of them were from 3s. to 7s. each. Last year plants were sent out from this country, which will much improve the quality, and there seems no doubt but the current of consumption will be diverted entirely from New York to the home market. This is establishing a new branch of colonial commerce to mutual advantage, as the returns to the Bahamas are all made in manufactured goods. The green-gages sold at 35s. per cwt.; and, as this article will be extensively available for making wine, and other similar purposes, and has been imported in beautiful condition, there can be no doubt of the demand becoming extensive.

THE QUEEN OF THE WAVE.

HER MAJESTY'S BIRTHDAY. 1846.

The Summer Sun is beaming
In cloudless might—
On the free-born breeze are stream-
ing
Our banners bright;
A thousand guns, on land and sea,
Peal the loud notes of jubilee.
In camp or court,
In port or fort—
Wherever England's sons resort,
The wise, the free, the brave—
There with acclaim they hail the name
Of the Sovereign Queen of the Wave!

Honour and Truth have kept her
From Guile afar—
Glory has crown'd her sceptre,
In Peace and War.
Swart Labour laughs aloud with glee,
Commerce and Ceres now are free:
No more the cot
With famine fraught,
Shall welcome Crime to avenge its lot;
Nor shall the night-torch rave!
The mart and plain shall bless the
reign
Of Victoria, Queen of the Wave!

Not Buceanir phalanges
Can shake her pow'r:
On Oregon or Ganges
No clouds shall low'r.
Thrice arm'd in Justice—Wisdom—
Peace—
Her heartfelt wish is to increase
Worth's energies,
Where'er the sea
Shout welcome to the buoyant breeze—
To shield the weak, and free the slave.
Oh! well may Earth joy in the birth
Of the fair Queen of the Wave!

God's path is pearl'd with science.
Knowledge is might—
Man's best flag of defiance,
And rock of right.
It is the field where England ploughs—
The tree, whose garland binds her
brows—
Her star of light,
Which puts to flight
War's wolf-hounds and the fiends of
night!
Long, long may Albion's glaive
Have for its sheath, the myrtle wreath
Of the lov'd Queen of the Wave!

And, in yon verdant Island,
The sister Land—
Bless'd in each plain and highland
By Nature's hand—
There man shall cease to mar God's
will—
No more in blood and tears shall till
The shuddering soil;
Nor hopeless toil,
Sink beneath crimes exulting coil.
Ere! thy waters soon shall lave
Thy shores in joy—nought can destroy
Thy love for the Queen of the Wave!

May blessings beam upon her—
That Ocean Queen!
Around her throne may Honour,
Peace, Love, be seen.
Happy in all her homestead ties,
Hail'd by the world's admiring eyes—
Her Throne shall be
For the Nations three,
The bond of their brotherhood—Loyalty,
Truth's cradle and the traitor's grave.
Long live the Queen in joys serene,
The Sovereign Queen of the Wave!

NAVAL AND MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

THE EXPERIMENTAL SQUADRON.—This splendid squadron arrived at Cove on Friday (last week). The ships came in in the following order, and anchored in the man-of-war roads:—*St. Vincent*, 120 guns, carrying the port pennant, commanded by Captain Francis Collier. *Rodney*, 90, Captain Sir Ralph Collier. *Vanguard*, 90, Captain Willis. *Brilliant*, 26 gun-brig, Captain Watson. The following ships were off the harbour, but dropped in during the evening, anchoring at the same place:—*Queen*, 110 guns; *Trafalgar*, 120; *Superb*, 90.

EDUCATION IN THE ARMY.—It is reported in military circles, that our military system is about to be thoroughly re-modelled, and that, amongst the improvements about to be introduced, will be the establishment of a school at Chelsea for the training of regimental schoolmasters.

LAUNCHES AT BLACKWALL.—On Wednesday a double launch took place from Blackwall, viz., that of her Majesty's brig of war *Recruit*, twelve guns, and a first-rate steam-ship called the *Erin-go-Bragh*, the property of the Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company. The attendance of spectators was very great. The Lords of the Admiralty were present, as also the Chairman and principal Directors.

IBRAHIM PACHA.

IBRAHIM PACHA is the second son, and now heir apparent, of Mehemet Ali, the illustrious Pacha of Egypt. Ibrahim was born in 1797. He first distinguished himself by the war in the Hejaz with the Wahabites. The command against them was originally assigned to another son of the Pacha, Toussoum, who died of the plague at the camp of Damanhour in 1816, when scarcely twenty years of age. Ibrahim Pacha, in succeeding to the command, defeated the Wahabites in several encounters; wrested Mecca and Medina out of their hands; and re-established the regular course of the caravans. On the death of his elder brother, Yussuf Pacha, in 1819, Ibrahim was universally recognised as Mehemet Ali's prospective successor in the government of Egypt. When, in 1821, the duty of suppressing the Greek insurrection was assigned to the Egyptian Pacha by the Sultan, shortly after the death of his eldest son Yussuf,* Ibrahim was selected by him for the office; and, in the capacity of a naval officer, accompanied the Capitan Pacha to the Morea. At Marmorice, the Capitan Pacha proposed to Ibrahim to lead the van of the Turkish armament against the Greek fleet in the Dardanelles. On this occasion, Ibrahim demonstrated that if he possessed the courage of the lion, it was sometimes advantageous to possess also the williness of the fox; and, finding that compliance with the Capitan Pacha's proposal (who, probably, wished to get rid of a rival whom he feared and envied), would subject his vessels to the hazard of complete destruction from the formidable Greek fire-ships, he evaded compliance; weathered the enemy's fleet, and, attacking the Greeks in the rear (thus avoiding their dreaded fire-ships), dispersed or destroyed their whole fleet, after an obstinate and decisive engagement. The result of Ibrahim's career in the Morea may be briefly recapitulated. After a number of sanguinary and hard-earned successes, during the long campaign in that half depopulated country, which was protracted through the years 1822, 3, 4, 5, and 6, Ibrahim would, probably, have succeeded in subjugating or extirpating the Greeks, had not fate otherwise decreed. The three allied Powers—England, France, and Russia—prompted chiefly by the eloquence and statesmanship of George Canning, whose brilliant Premiership began and closed in 1827—sent a combined fleet to the Archipelago in the latter year, for the purpose of liberating Greece from her Mahometan invaders. The Allied fleet met in the Greek seas in August, 1827; and, on October the 22nd, 1827, fought the great battle of Navarino, which totally destroyed the Turkish fleet, and gave birth to the sovereign independence of Greece. Ibrahim, who commanded on this occasion, did all that a skilful and courageous Admiral could have done to win the victory, or mitigate defeat. That victory has been pronounced "untoward," on account of its political results. It was, nevertheless, one of the most brilliant naval actions which modern times have witnessed.

Ibrahim's march from Syria on Constantinople, in the great campaign of 1832, constitutes the next bright point in his distinguished career. The campaign in Syria, conducted by Ibrahim, began on the termination of the Greek war, which greatly dissatisfied the Sultan Mahmoud. That vindictive and self-willed autocrat determined to punish Mehemet Ali for evacuating Greece; and, remaining neuter during the Russian campaign of 1828-29, and secretly resolved to supplant him. To anticipate this purpose, Mehemet sent Ibrahim to strike the first blow by seizing Acre, as the first step to the conquest of Syria. The year 1832 was distinguished by a succession of splendid victories in Syria, gained by Ibrahim over the Turkish Generals sent against him. Acre, Damascus, Antioch, and Aleppo surrendered; and the Turks were totally defeated in the successive battles of Batroun, Homs, Nezir, and Bylan. Ibrahim then forced a passage through the celebrated defiles of Taurus; and the battle of Koniah, fought on the 19th of December, 1832, followed, which laid Asia Minor at his feet, and cleared the conqueror's road to Constantinople. Russia and the great Powers now interfered; and, after prolonged negotiations, peace was signed in the Spring of 1833, guaranteeing the Government of Syria to Mehemet Ali, in conjunction with the Viceroyship of Egypt.

Ibrahim Pacha really triumphed in that campaign over the best troops which Turkey could bring into the field; and exhibited a thorough knowledge of the art of war. The superiority of the Egyptian and Syrian troops, whom he had disciplined, to the successive Turkish armies which he overthrew in his progress, must have been the result of able tactics and experienced strategy. The sanguinary and decisive battle of Nezir utterly broke up and disorganised all the armed defences of the Turkish empire, and left the road unimpeded open to the victor. His march from Adana, by Ercey and Cogni (the *inverse* of the renowned march of Alexander the Great), was conducted in the most masterly manner; and undoubtedly he would, as he threatened, have dictated humiliating terms of peace to the Porte at Constantinople, had not Russia interfered to spread her protecting *Ægis* before the vanquished. But Ibrahim's victorious campaign had the result of securing Syria in joint sovereignty with Egypt to Mehemet Ali.

It would be an uninteresting repetition to record the details of the last Syrian campaign, and add no new lights or facts to the biography of Ibrahim Pacha. All the resources which skill and courage could exhibit, Ibrahim displayed; but both were vain against the overwhelming force of Russia, France, and England. The campaign terminated with a rapidity proportioned to the power brought to bear upon it; and Acre, the capture of which gave the transient supremacy of Syria to Egypt, was the medium—by the destructive celerity of its subjection—of again wresting the sovereignty of Syria from the hands of Mehemet Ali, and transferring it to the sceptre of the Sultan. The civilising policy of the two Egyptian potentates was here again remarkable. They taught a lesson to the belligerent diplomacy of Christian Europe. It was both a magnanimous and wise act on the part of Ibrahim and his illustrious father, to allow free passage to English letters, traffic, and passengers, through Egypt, during the heat of a short but most sanguinary campaign, in which we were thwarting the object of their favourite ambition. It was wise, we repeat, as well as magnani-

mous, and doubtless will contribute much to the estimation in which Ibrahim Pacha will be held, and the respect with which he will be received during his present visit to this country.

The Portrait which we gave of Ibrahim Pacha in our last week's number, is exceedingly like his *ensemble*; though it hardly expresses sufficiently a characteristic which strikes beholders on seeing him; namely, the apparent disproportion between the bulk of his person, and the small size of his head. His person, moreover, although dignified in bearing and address, is somewhat below the middle size. His forehead is highly intellectual, and his features usually exhibit a placid expression of lofty repose. His countenance is marked with the small pox; but, when animated, its general effect is at once commanding and pleasing. His eyes are bright and searching; and, when lighted up with strong emotion, manifest the fervid spirit which burns within. In the East, they bear the reputation of possessing a fascinating quality, which at once charms and subdues the beholder.

From the period of the Greek Campaign a great change was observed in the morals and manners of Ibrahim. He was accused of destroying the olive plantations of Greece; but he planted them on a large scale in Egypt. This was a type of the change in his demeanour and conduct. He recognised in European civilisation the great element of sovereignty, and the pledge of durable power. Thenceforward, he seconded, with all his natural talent and energy, the social, moral, and commercial reforms introduced into Egypt by his illustrious father; and a gradual amelioration of manner was observed to accompany this spirit of social reformation.

Mr. St. John, in his work, entitled "Egypt and Mehemet Ali" (a work at once precise and comprehensive in its statistical details of the Pacha's vast commercial and educational establishments), gives the following description of Ibrahim Pacha's private life and manners:—

"Ibrahim Pacha, born in a private station, received not the education of a Prince; but his manners, though far from rigid, are regular and respectable. He is an early riser, and repeats his morning prayers in public. Coffee is then brought in, after which he spends several hours in transacting business and giving audience to his principal officers. He then rides out to inspect the Government works and factories established by Mehemet Ali, and, returning, about 2 o'clock, dines in a very frugal manner, not wholly abstaining (on account, possibly, of its European sympathies) from the use of wine. In summer a short siesta succeeds his dinner; after which he returns to the Divan, and is engaged in transacting business till sunset, when he retires to the Harem, and spends the remainder of the evening in the domestic privacy or social soirees of its fair and accomplished occupants."

ARRIVAL OF IBRAHIM PACHA IN LONDON.

This illustrious visitor arrived at the South-Western railway station, at Vauxhall, at half-past eleven, on Monday, from Portsmouth, by a special train, which left the terminus at Gosport shortly after nine o'clock.

The Earl of Morley, Deputy Chairman of the South Western Railway Company, Colonel Henderson, Mr. Townsend, Mr. Hibbert, and Mr. Smith, Directors to the Company, were in waiting at the terminus, to receive his Highness, who almost immediately he left the train entered his carriage.

In anticipation of the Pacha's early arrival, a large crowd had collected in front of Mivart's Hotel, in Lower Brook-street. Shortly after the Pacha and attendants had arrived they partook of a sumptuous *déjeuner*, after which his Highness retired to enjoy a brief repose, agreeable to the custom of his country. The Earl of Aberdeen, Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, came about half-past two o'clock, and was conducted to the presence of the Pacha, with whom the noble Earl had a lengthened interview. Colonel Campbell, formerly British Consul at Alexandria, was honoured with an audience. Edib Effendi, the Turkish Chargé d'Affaires, was subsequently closeted with his Highness for nearly two hours. His Excellency Sidi Ahmed, the Envoy Extraordinary from the Pacha of Tunis, and the members of his suite, were introduced to his Highness.

These were the only visitors received by the Pacha on Monday. The introductions were in the state drawing-room of the hotel.

Sir Robert Peel came on horseback about half-past four to inscribe his name in the call-book kept at the hotel. The right hon. Baronet was recognised by the crowd of persons assembled in the streets.

The Duke of Wellington made a hasty call at six o'clock, on his way to dine with the Elder Brethren of the Trinity Corporation.

A great many visitors of rank called at Mivart's, immediately after his Highness had arrived. His Highness, accompanied by Major Dickson, and several members of his suite, went out late on Monday evening for a carriage drive. On leaving Mivart's, the carriage took the direction of Regent-street, and went by Waterloo-place, along Whitehall, as far as Westminster Abbey, and then returned by Regent-street to the Regent's Park. The Pacha there got out of his carriage and walked some distance in the enjoyment of a cigar. His Highness and party were absent from the hotel nearly three hours.

Agreeably to his invariable custom, the Pacha rose early on Tuesday morning, and breakfasted at eight o'clock. His Highness and suite then prepared for being present at the inspection of the Guards at St. James's Park.

At ten minutes past nine Ibrahim Pacha, attended by Major Dickson, and accompanied by the officers of his suite, left Mivart's Hotel for Buckingham Palace.

At a quarter to ten o'clock the cavalcade left the Palace for the Horse Guards, where the inspection took place. The aides-de-camp to the Commander-in-Chief took the advance; his Royal Highness Prince Albert, and his Highness Ibrahim Pacha, his Royal Highness Prince George of Cambridge, Viscount Combermere, Lieutenant-General Sir J. Macdonald, Colonel Bouverie, Captain F. Seymour, Colonel B. Drummond, Major-General Wemyss, &c., and the suite of Ibrahim Pacha following.

The open space in the park, facing the Horse Guards, anciently known as the Tilt-yard, was kept by detachments from the Grenadier, Coldstream, and Scots Fusilier Guards. The troops assembled for inspection arrived from their respective barracks, and took up their positions punctually at half-past nine o'clock. They consisted of a squadron of the 1st Regiment of Life Guards, and 12 companies of the Foot Guards, four from each of the regiments of Grenadier, Coldstream, and Scots Fusilier Guards. The full band of each regiment was present in review uniform, and contributed to the animation of the scene by their admirable performances of martial music. The mounted band of Life Guards was also on the ground. The whole of the infantry was under the command of Col. H. Colville, of the Scots Fusilier Guards. Viscount Combermere, as Colonel-in-Chief of the 1st Regiment of Life Guards, commanded the cavalry. The Foot Guards on parade amounted to 768 men, exclusive of officers. The Infantry formed an open square in double ranks, and the Life Guards were stationed on the right of the Horse Guards.

On his Royal Highness Prince Albert and Field-Marshal the Duke of Wellington, Ibrahim Pacha and suite, &c., entering the square from the Mall, the united bands instantly struck up the National Anthem, and afterwards performed "See the Conquering Hero comes," out of compliment to the noble Commander-in-Chief.

After them came a splendid staff of general officers, amongst whom were Lord Fitzroy Somerset, Lord Clinton, Lord Combermere, the Marquis of Londonderry, &c.

There was an extraordinary number of the nobility at the inspection, among whom were the Duke of Beaufort, and Ladies Somerset, the Dowager Duchess of Bedford and Lady Rachael Russell, Viscount Cantilupe, the Marquis and Marchioness of Abercorn, Lady Elizabeth and Lady Charlotte Elliot, the Earl of Cardigan, the Countess of Westmorland, Lady Peel, Lord and Lady Vivian, Lord Adolphus Vane, Viscountess Newry, Mr. Algernon Greville, &c.

Ibrahim Pacha was the great object of attraction, and no doubt, from the public announcement of his purpose, was instrumental in drawing a vast number of the curious. His Highness wore the superb military costume of his country—a gorgeous uniform of deep scarlet velvet sumptuously embroidered in gold, with a cap of scarlet velvet. The left side of his breast was covered with decorations, and he wore the riband and decoration of the Legion of Honour, recently presented to him by Louis Philippe, while in Paris. The hilt and scabbard of the scimitar he bore were enriched by a profusion of diamonds and other precious stones. The other parts of his equipments were equally splendid. The members of his Highness's retinue were all in rich military uniform, with the exception of his secretary and interpreter.

After the inspection had terminated, Prince Albert, with Ibrahim Pacha on his right, and the Duke of Wellington, having Prince George of Cambridge on his right, left the parade, followed by the aides-de-camp and other officers and attendants on their return to Buckingham Palace.

The Pacha, on retiring from the parade, was cordially cheered by the populace. Sidi Ahmed, the Envoy Extraordinary from the Bey of Tunis, and his *attachés*, were among the spectators, and were in several instances mistaken for the Pacha and suite, from the similarity in the Eastern costume.

The Pacha, on his arrival at Buckingham Palace, almost immediately took leave of his Royal Highness Prince Albert and the Duke of Wellington, to repair to his hotel, with his suite.

His Royal Highness, after partaking of luncheon, granted interviews. Dwarakanath Tagore, Sheriffs Chaplin and Laurie, Lord Dudley Stuart, and Dr. Bowring, M.P., had interviews with the Pacha in the course of the afternoon. His Royal Highness Prince George of Cambridge called on the Pacha on Tuesday afternoon, and inserted his autograph in his Highness's book of visits.

We understand his Highness and suite intend to leave for a tour in the provinces and the Highlands of Scotland towards the close of the ensuing week, unless any unforeseen circumstances should arise to alter the contemplated movements.

The visitors to his Highness on Tuesday were exceedingly numerous. His Highness and suite went to Lady Peel's assembly shortly after ten o'clock. He was attended by Major Dickson, and accompanied by General Soliman Pacha, General Ibrahim Bey, Captain Mustapha Effendi, Colonel Bonfort, M. Cabaret Effendi, and M. Noubert, and was received on his arrival with every distinction by Sir Robert Peel, by whom the Pacha was conducted to the picture-gallery, where the host of visitors had by this time congregated. His Highness and suite were *en uniforme*, and the Pacha and the several members of his retinue wore a great many orders and other decorations of honour. His Royal Highness Prince George of Cambridge came early. The picture-gallery presented a gorgeous spectacle when the whole of the company had assembled, from the variety of costume and uniform, for, with very few exceptions, all the visitors were in full dress. The Pacha and his suite gave an additional interest to the assembly, as it may be properly considered his first introduction to English society. His Excellency Sidi Ahmed, the Envoy Extraordinary from the Bey of Tunis, and his two *attachés* were present also.

The Pacha visited several of the principal objects of interest in the course of Wednesday. The carriages were ordered at twelve o'clock, and his Highness, accompanied by his suite, as usual, was driven by the route of Oxford-street, Holborn, Chancery, &c., to the Limehouse entrance of the Thames Tunnel, which he descended into, and inspected from end to end, traversing each of the causeways, and putting innumerable questions.

From the Tunnel Ibrahim drove to the Tower. After a short delay, the Prince was conducted into the Jewel House, where the regalia of England are kept. The sight of so rich a collection of jewellery excited the lively attention of Ibrahim, who assailed the elderly lady in charge of the Crown diamonds with so many questions, that she was at length obliged to resign her functions, and to suffer some one else to be the *cicerone* on the occasion. Ibrahim grasped with both hands the rails which enclose the glass case containing the Royal insignia, and, leaning leisurely against them, eyed the glorious ruby in the crown of state with an admiring gaze, talking volubly all the while to Nubar Effendi, his secretary. From the Jewel House he proceeded to the Horse Armoury; and thence to the vaulted chamber in the White Tower, in which the Anna Bolyn block and hatchet, together with the Spanish instruments of torture, are kept. The Prince and his immediate attendants regarded these relics of past barbarities with an indifferent air. The effigy of Queen Elizabeth, at the extremity of the vault, attracted more attention.

The Mint was the next place of resort for the illustrious visitor; Sir G. Clerk, Master of the Mint, and Sir J. Atkinson, principal moneyer of that establishment, were in attendance to receive his Highness.

It was nearly four when the carriages conveyed Ibrahim from the Mint to the Bank of England, where the Governor and his Deputy were in readiness to receive their illustrious visitor. The Prince was conducted at once to Mr. Heath's reception room, where a collation of fruit, ices, and confectionery was prepared, after partaking of which, the tour of the vast establishment was commenced by the Pacha being conducted to the vaults, wherein there are stored some ten or twelve millions (perhaps more) of gold; thence Ibrahim was ushered through the Issue Offices, the Rotunda, the National Debt Department, the "Private Account Shop," &c. From the ground-floor the visitors were led to the upper story, where the printing of the notes is carried on. Herein the respective operations of "watering" the bank paper, and of printing and numbering it, were displayed to the Prince, who made an exclamation in his vernacular (Turkish) to Mr. Heath, the Governor, which, on being interpreted by Nubar Effendi, the *secrétaire*, was equivalent to saying, "If you make the semblance of money here, you possess the reality down below;" a compliment which Mr. Heath acknowledged by a bow.

IBRAHIM PACHA'S DIAMONDS.—The diamonds brought over by Ibrahim Pacha are of enormous value, some of them are as large as the half of a hazel nut. The state robes of scarlet and gold are gorgeous, and the hilt of the scimitar is ornamented with jewels of great value. The trumpets, drums, and other military emblems with which it is ornamented being brilliants of the finest water, and in the centre of the hilt is a diamond of very large size. His pipe is of great size, and studded with diamonds.

ARRIVAL OF IBRAHIM PACHA AT PORTSMOUTH.

His Highness Ibrahim Pacha arrived at Portsmouth on Friday morning, (the 5th) as we announced in part of our impression of last week. His Highness left Treport in the *Gomer*, on Thursday afternoon, at four o'clock, and having reached the Nab between four and five on Friday morning, lay at anchor outside the lights for about two hours, till it was nearly flood tide. On coming within the lights for her Majesty's ship *Canopus*, having taken the flag of Sir Charles Ogle, Spit, her Majesty's ship *Canopus*, having taken the flag of Sir Charles Ogle, opened a Royal salute, and manned yards. The *Gomer* having again come to anchor, opposite the King's Rooms, Mr. Brown proceeded in the *Echo* to take charge, and bring her into harbour.

The *Gomer* brought up at the buoy, opposite the King's-stairs, where Admiral Sir C. Ogle, Bart., the Commander-in-Chief; Mr. Richard Haig, Secretary to the Admiral; Flag-Lieutenant Morris; Mr. Purdo, Master-Attendant; Mr. Fincham, Master Shipwright; Mr. Pennell, Storekeeper; and Lieutenant Hall, Director of the Police, had assembled.

Sir Charles Ogle, in the Admiral's barge, with his flag in the bow, accompanied by General Sir Hercules Pakenham, Lieutenant-Governor of Portsmouth; Colonel Daly, Brigade-Major of the district; Captain Chads, and Captain Moresby, of the *Canopus*, now proceeded on board, to pay his respects to the Prince, and consult his wishes as to how or when he would land. They had been but few minutes on board, when the boatswain's shrill whistle was heard. Immediately the yards were manned, and the Prince, with his suite, descended into the Admiral's barge; his flag was struck, and the French tri-colour took its place, the *Gomer* firing a salute, while her brass band struck up a martial air simultaneously with the band of the 13th Light Infantry, and that on the poop of the *Victory*. The Admiral's barge was followed to the shore by the barges of the other ships in commission, with an officer in charge of each.

Ibrahim Pacha was accompanied in the Admiral's barge by Soliman Pacha, Major-General of the Egyptian armies; Ibrahim Bey, Marechal de Camp; Mustapha Effendi, Capitan de la Garde; M. Bonfort, Intendant; Carabet Effendi, Secrétaire; and Nubar Effendi, Secrétaire-Interprete; all wearing the ordinary Egyptian dress.

His Highness and his immediate attendants were conducted by the Commander-in-Chief and the other officers through the dockyard to Admiralty House, the band of the 13th Light Infantry playing the National Anthem. His Highness having reached Admiralty House, the *Gomer* lowered the tricolour and hoisted the Admiral's flag, blue at the main, and saluted it with seventeen guns. The *Victory*, now dressed, returned the usual compliment of seven. Immediately afterwards the *Gomer* left the harbour, being saluted by the guns from the battery and the *Canopus* on passing Spithead.

The Prince, after remaining about an hour at Admiralty-house, proceeded with his suite to the George Hotel, where a guard was placed.

At half-past ten, the Mayor (J. Hoskins, Esq.), accompanied by the Town Clerk, the Vicar, Aldermen, and Councillors, in their robes, were admitted into the Reception-Room, when the Town Clerk read a congratulatory address, which Nubar Effendi having received and translated to the Prince, his Highness made some observations in reply, which the interpreter repeated (in French) to the following effect:—

"The Pacha feels highly gratified that her Majesty has deigned to take notice of him; and his Highness begs to thank the authorities of Portsmouth for this act of kindness in presenting him with an address. With reference to that portion of it which concerns the commercial intercourse of this country with Egypt, the Pacha begs to assure you that Egypt will always endeavour to facilitate in every way the communication of this country with her Eastern possessions. For this purpose only, his father has taken the transit into his own hands. The Pacha will always regard with peculiar interest the prosperity of England, and will pray for the long life and happiness of her Majesty. In conclusion, the Pacha wishes to all of you health and prosperity."

The Members of the Corporation then withdrew, greatly charmed with the easy affability of the Pacha.

On Saturday, soon after breakfast, Ibrahim and suite, attended by Major Dickson and Mr. Briggs, proceeded in four carriages to the dockyard, where they were met by the Commander-in-Chief, whose barge, with the Admiralty state barge, were in waiting. In these barges the party embarked, and, accompanied by Sir Charles Ogle, Capt. Chads, Capt. Pasco, and Mr. Gage Morris, the flag lieutenant, proceeded to the Royal Clarence victualling establishment; they were received by Captain Superintendent Carter; Mr. Town, the master attendant; and Mr. Grant, the storekeeper, who conducted the party round the yard. His Highness saw the biscuit baking by steam in full operation, with which he was much pleased, and he expressed himself gratified at the mills for grinding corn, and the admirable arrangement of the provision stores. Admiral Sir Charles Ogle left them at the victualling yard, under the guidance of Capt. Pasco, of the *Victoria*. At half-past ten the party left the Clarence Yard in two barges displaying the Egyptian flag, red, with three silver crescents and three silver balls, and proceeded to the Royal yacht *Victoria* and *Albert*. Captain Crispin and Lieut. Robson had the honour of receiving the illustrious party, and conducting them round the vessel, which they very much admired, for the accommodations and chaste decorations she exhibited.

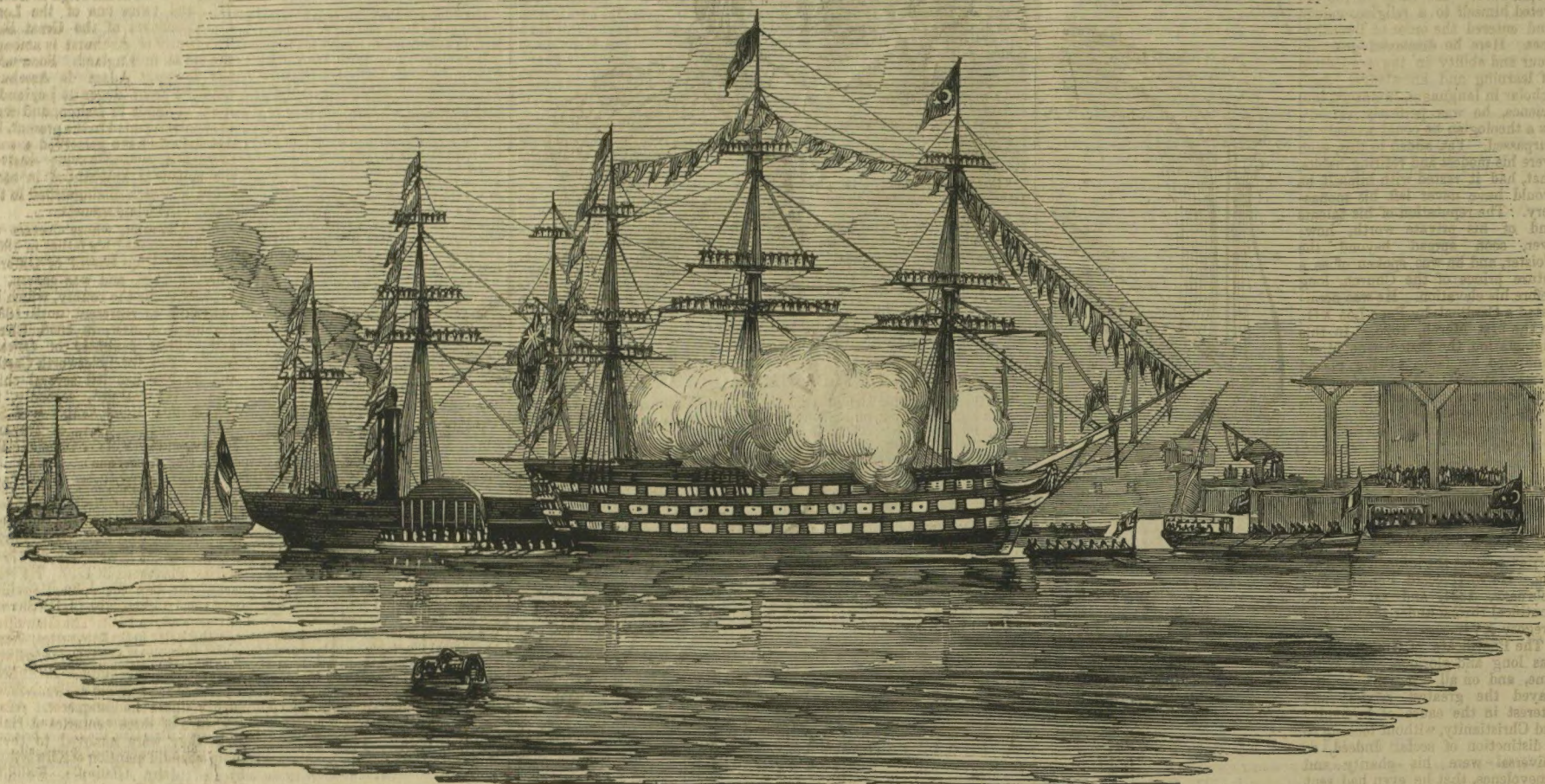
From the Royal yacht the party proceeded to the *Excellent*, gunnery-ship, where they were received by Captain Chads with manned yards, a guard of honour, the ship's gunwales lined with seamen, and with colours at the mast-heads. They remained on board this ship upwards of an hour witnessing some shot and shell practice, quick firing, musket and cutlass exercise, &c. In witnessing some shot practice made with the rolling motion attached, one of the Egyptians of the suite volunteered to direct and fire the gun, proving himself no novice at the work; for, at the very first shot, he struck and knocked away the canvass target. As there is considerable difficulty in pointing a gun with the rolling motion, Ibrahim Pacha and his party were highly delighted at their countryman's success. The quick firing exercise filled the decks of the *Excellent* with a dense smoke, there being no breeze to disperse it; but this did not seem to disturb or annoy the visitors, who appeared to take pleasure in the smell of gunpowder.

The party now landed at the Dockyard, and were again joined by Admiral Sir Charles Ogle, his Secretary, Mr. Haig, his Flag-Lieutenant, Mr. Morris; also by Mr. Fincham, the master builder; Messrs. Purdoe and Brown, masters attendant; Lieutenant Hall, director of the police, and several other officers. Taking a cursory look at the ships fitting in the basin, the party, conducted by Sir Charles Ogle, went to see the new building-ships, which his Highness very much admired, particularly the corrugated iron sheds built over them. He went on-board the new steam-frigate, the *Arrogant*, of 1800 tons, and appeared to admire her proportions. Mr. Fincham, her builder, explaining and answering various questions put to him by the Pacha, respecting her. The party was now conducted to the iron and copper foundries, where the process of casting was exhibited, also rolling out the sheet copper and the manufacture of nails.

The blacksmith's shop was a scene of much interest. Here the two steam-hammers, invented by Mr. Nasmyth, were seen at work, one of 50 cwt., and one of 90 cwt. The process of driving a small nail with the larger hammer was shown, and the expeditious way in which large masses of red-hot iron could be welded together by this powerful machine was also exhibited. The contrast between this hammer, and heavy work done by hand, was proved by a large mass of iron being put under the sledge-hammers of fourteen powerful smiths, who hardly made an impression on it. The party now viewed the works at the new steam basin, where the excavations are nearly completed, and the basin wall in a state of forwardness, under the talented contractor, Mr. Peter Rolt. The steam saw-mills were next visited, and the new atmospheric saw-mills, which were in full work. But the block-making machinery appeared to attract more attention from the strangers than anything else. Mr. Taplin, the talented mechanist of the yard, proceeded to show the whole process, from the rough elm log to the finished block: the making of the shivers, the pin, and brass bushing, &c., all attracted the fixed attention of Ibrahim Pacha and his son.

The party finished their inspection of the yard by viewing the hydraulic testing-machine. A strain of seventy-six tons was put on an anchor and cable by Mr. Wilcox, the engineer. It had been intended to show them the rigging-lofts, &c., but as his Highness had made an appointment to see the troops on

* Small Pacha, another younger brother of Ibrahim, and great favourite of Mehemet Ali, perished, in 1816, in an unfortunate pursuit of the remaining Mamelukes.



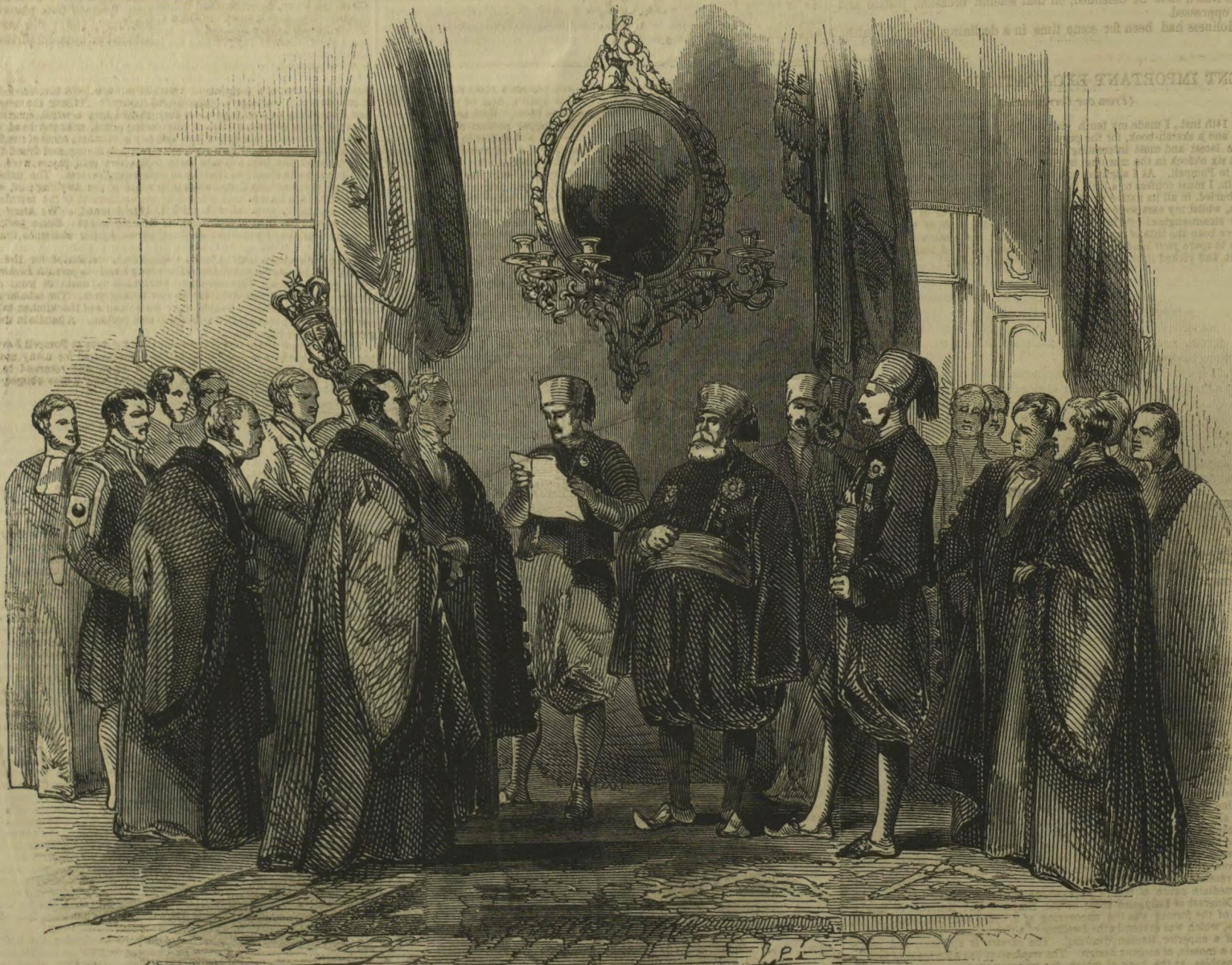
IBRAHIM PACHA LANDING AT PORTSMOUTH.—THE "VICTORY" SALUTING.

Southsea Common at four o'clock, and it now being past three, it was given up, and the Pacha and suite repaired to the George Hotel for some refreshment. Ibrahim Pacha, after having visited successively Cowes, Osborne House, and Southampton, on Sunday, returned to Portsmouth in the evening, at nine o'clock. On Monday his Highness took his departure from the George Hotel, and having proceeded to the dock-yard, there took leave of Admiral Sir Charles Ogle, Sir Hercules Pakenham, and the other naval and military authorities of the port. His Highness subsequently embarked in the Admiral's barge, and crossed the harbour to the Clarence Victualling Yard, proceeding thence to the railway station, where he arrived about nine o'clock. A guard of honour, composed of two companies of the 3rd Buffs, were on duty at the station, and, when his Highness arrived, the troops gave him a general salute. On alighting he was received by Mr. Campbell, the Secretary to the

Railway Company, by whom he was conducted to the saloon prepared for his reception. Here the Directors were severally presented to his Highness by Mr. Campbell. The ceremony of presentation concluded, Mr. Campbell, as Secretary to the Company, read an appropriate address to the Prince. M. Nubar having rendered the document intelligible by translating it into the French language— His Highness, in reply, expressed his extreme obligation for the handsome manner in which he had been received by the directors. In the name of his father, himself, and his family, he begged to thank them for their courtesy, and to assure them that it would ever be his greatest pride to afford every possible facility to English travellers and commerce passing through the country, with which his feelings were naturally most interested.

His Highness having taken leave of the officers who had accompanied him from the dockyard, here entered the railway carriage, and everything being in readiness, Mr. Gooch took the direction of the Eagle engine, selected to propel the train, which was set in motion precisely at twenty-four minutes after nine o'clock. The journey was admirably performed (including a stoppage of five minutes duration at Basingstoke) in two hours and ten minutes, the train arriving alongside the platform at the Nine Elms station precisely at thirty-four minutes past eleven o'clock. His Highness Ibrahim Pacha left with the authorities at Portsmouth £30 to be given to the poor.

The two annexed illustrations of the Landing at Portsmouth—the Victory saluting; and the Presentation of the Corporation Address, have been engraved from sketches by Mr. R. H. C. Udsell, the marine-painter, of Portsmouth.



IBRAHIM PACHA RECEIVING THE MAYOR AND CORPORATION OF PORTSMOUTH.

OBITUARY OF EMINENT PERSONS RECENTLY DECEASED.

POPE GREGORY XVI.

His Holiness, Gregory XVI, Pope, *Servus servorum Dei*, was a native of Belluno, of, we believe, humble origin. His name was Mauro Capellari, and he was born on the 18th Sept., 1765. He early in life devoted himself to a religious career, and entered the order of Benedictines. Here he displayed great ardour and ability in the acquisition of learning and knowledge. As a scholar in languages, literature, and science, he was perfectly versed; as a theologian he could scarcely be surpassed. Yet, added to this, such were his modest and retiring habits, that, had it rested with himself, he would have never left his monastery. The reputation of his talents and of his private worth, however, soon spread beyond the cloister, and he was spoken of as a future prince of the Church, long before his elevation. He was nominated a Cardinal by Pope Leo XII., on the 21st March, 1825. In this high station, the Benedictine Monk confirmed his fame. Being placed by the Pontiff at the head of the vast and important administration of the Propaganda, or congregation for the propagation of the faith, he here, aided by his African and Asiatic erudition, displayed no ordinary capacity. As a politician, Cardinal Capellari was rather inclined to the popular side, and opposed to the Austrian party in Italy. His elevation to the Papedom was carried against the influence of Austria. He was elected Pope the 2nd February, 1831, and sat on the Pontifical throne under the name of Gregory XVI.

The Pontificate of Gregory XVI. was long and glorious. At every time, and on all occasions, he displayed the greatest anxiety and interest in the cause of humanity and Christianity, without looking to a distinction of sects. Indeed, so universal were his charity and benevolence, that he even had sent to him thanks and presents from the Sultan, for the kindness his Turkish subjects had experienced at Rome. To strangers of all nations, and especially to the English, he was always accessible, and affable. One lady traveller, from England, a Protestant, described her reception in glowing terms, and spoke of his Holiness as the most courteous, good humoured and agreeable gentleman in his dominions. His principle was that mildness, and not force was the true mode of success. His late conduct to the Emperor Nicholas was characteristic of this, and perhaps will have more effect than any other endeavour to relieve the persecuted Catholics in Russia. He quietly but firmly told the Emperor that, considering his great age, the time approached when he should render an account to God, and it was under the inspiration of his piety, as well as of his heart, that he defended, on that solemn occasion, justice and religion oppressed.

His Holiness had been for some time in a declining state of health,



THE LATE POPE GREGORY XVI.—FROM THE PORTRAIT IN THE VATICAN, BY PAUL DELAROCHE.

but his dissolution was not immediately expected. He expired suddenly, at Rome, on the 1st instant, in the eighty-first year of his age, and the sixteenth of his reign. Many Sovereign Pontiffs may have made more brilliant display in the affairs of the world, but none have certainly ever exceeded Gregory XVI. in wisdom and goodness. His death is universally deplored.

Among those spoken of as likely to succeed to the chair of St. Peter are Cardinal Giustiniani, Bishop of Albano; Cardinal Franzoni, Prefect of the Propaganda; and Cardinal Acton. The last, though born at Naples, is the scion of an English family. He is the uncle, and at present the heir presumptive, of Sir John Acton, Bart., of Aldenham, in Shropshire. He is in his forty-fourth year, and is a man of high reputation and ability. He was Judge of the Cameraria, or civil court at Rome, when only twenty-three years old.

of William Masterman, Esq., had one daughter, the wife of G. W. Gregor, Esq., of Trewarthenick, and by his second, Elizabeth, daughter of Robert Fanshawe, Esq., he has left several sons and daughters.



THE COUNTESS OF ROMNEY.

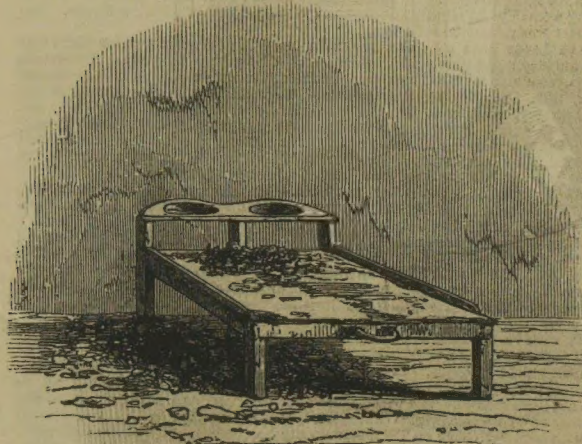
HER Ladyship, who died on the 5th instant, was fourth daughter of Charles William, late Duke of Buccleuch, by Harriet Katherine, youngest daughter of Thomas, first Viscount Sydney. Her marriage to Lord Romney took place on the 8th February, 1832: the issue she has left are two sons and three daughters.

RECENT IMPORTANT EXCAVATIONS AT POMPEII.

(From our Correspondent.)

NAPLES, May 18th, 1846.

On the 14th inst., I made my tenth visit to Pompeii, accompanied by an old umbrella and a sketch-book, for the purpose of illustrating your Journal with a few of the latest and most interesting excavations of this ill-fated city. I left Naples at six o'clock in the morning, by the railroad, which passes by the modern entrance to Pompeii. As I alighted, and heard the convulsive grunt of the retreating train, I must confess to a little bit of poetic weakness—the classic Forum of a city buried, in all its native truth, nearly two thousand years since, greeted my vision, whilst my ears were saluted by our most marvellous of modern wonders—the steam-engine! "The Sleep of the Past—the Life of the Present," would have been the title of my inspirations, had not a sensation of hunger induced me to spare your readers and myself. I took a devilled turkey's leg from my pocket, and picked it in the *atrium* of the house of Salust!



PORTABLE KITCHEN, FOUND AT POMPEII.

I do not intend to put on the *toga* because I happen to be at Pompeii; but, I shall give you a simple, unaffected account of what I did, and what I thought. A very few minutes had passed ere I was mobbed by guides; queer-looking fellows, dressed something between a gardener and a footman (out of place.) I told them I knew Pompeii very well, and begged to be left alone. How vain were my solicitations! they would keep talking on most officiously.

Whilst I stroll along the narrow streets, worn by the wheels of the *biga*, let me observe that, since the publication of the Entertaining Knowledge Society's two volumes on Pompeii (1836), comparatively little has been done. There are only some thirty men constantly employed, and they are barely sufficient to repair the casual falling in of earth, &c. The portion of Pompeii which has of late engaged attention is the Street of Fortune, running to the gate of Nola, and another nameless line of dwellings advancing towards the Street of the Theatres. Operations have also been carried on in the Tortuous Street, near the Forum, where some detached walls, forming a sort of passage apartment, are supposed, by Car. Avellino, to have been used by the houseless poor of the city. I have seen very similar resorts in the interiors of Old Naples, where some curious examples of narrow doors and brick-built counters, with cavities in the top, may be found, singularly resembling those of Pompeii.

The immediate cause of recent excavations were the visits of the Seventh Scientific Congress of Italy, and those of the Emperor and Empress of Russia. The result of the former was the uncovering of a house near the Street of the Wine-shops, which was evidently the dwelling of a rich citizen—it has all the convenience of a superior Roman dwelling. The *atrium* is spacious, and partly paved with a mosaic, of elegant design. The *impluvium* has a fountain of various coloured marbles, at the back of which, (no uncommon circumstance), a table was found, supported by lion-clawed legs. The private apartments on either side of the area are decorated with fresco paintings; not, indeed, very artistically remarkable, but as good as are usually found.

Our illustration is "The House of the Hunter," finally cleared in February

(1846). This is a very interesting dwelling, and possesses some novel features. It was, in all probability, the house of a man of wealth, fond of the chase. A painting on the right occupies one side of the large room. Here are represented wild animals—the lion chasing a bull, &c. The upper portion of the house is elevated, where stands a gaily-painted column—red and yellow in festoons; behind which, and over a doorway, is a fresco painting of a summer-house: it may be a representation of some country retreat of the proprietor's. On either side are hunting horns. Passing through this doorway, you arrive at a square-built room, in excellent preservation. The most beautiful painting in this apartment represents a Vulcan at his forge, assisted by three dusky naked figures. This is a fine composition. The Vulcan is Herculean, and drawn with great boldness and power. In the niche of the outer room a small statue was found in terracotta. The architecture and paintings of this house were evidently the caprice of its owner; it is singularly rich in decorations, which differ from those executed by artists when left to their own fancy; the colours are very bright and vivid, particularly those of the birds and vases immediately facing the entrance.

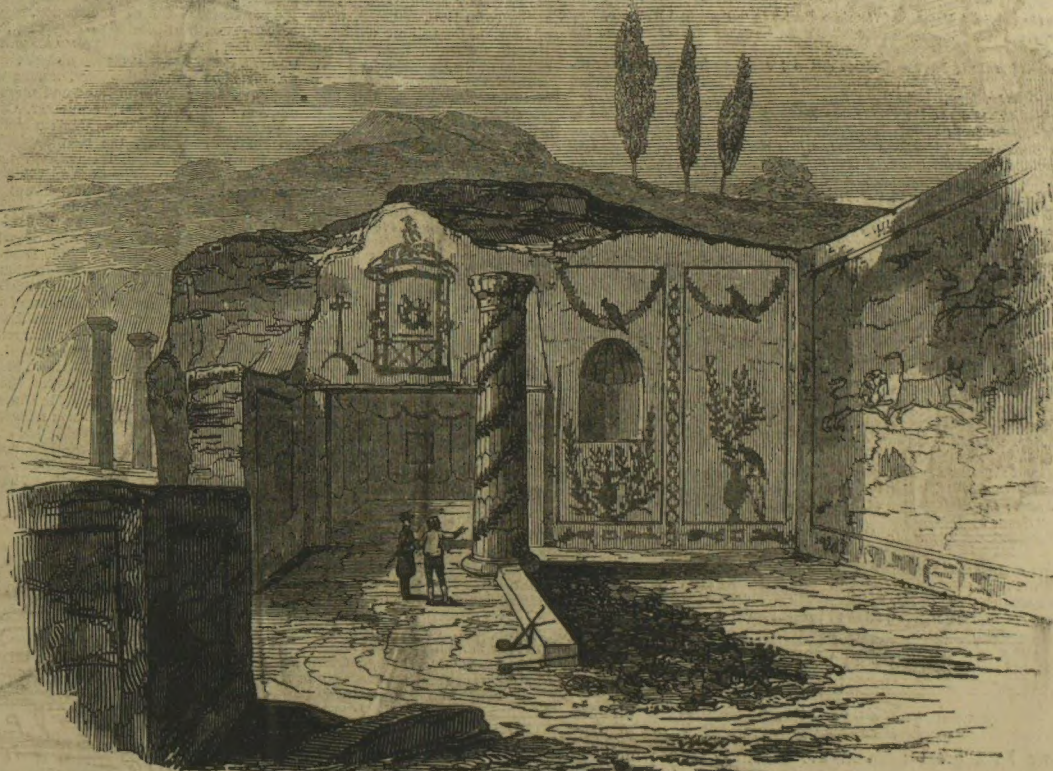
The house excavated on the occasion of his Russian Majesty's visit does not present any peculiar features, and I was unable to gather information about the bronzes and amphore found therein. I believe nothing singular or rare was discovered.

I had scarcely finished my sketch when I heard the rattle of advancing carriages. On my arrival in the Street of Fortune, I found a committee of gentlemen had just alighted from their hackney coaches in the middle of the Forum! They were the appointed inspectors of excavation. I joined them as we proceeded towards the nameless street

running into that of the theatres. Operations were here commenced, when one of the workmen exclaimed, "*Bones and money!*" "Clear the way!" shouted half a dozen excited antiquaries, as they rushed into a small apartment. Here were the bones of three skeletons, very perfect; and, near the head of a young male, were found 37 pieces of silver, and two gold coins; some of the former were attached to the handle of a key! I examined the money, and found the silver to be Vespasian's, and some family coins. The two gold pieces were Domitian's; both in good order, and one having an interesting reverse. The unhappy beings who here perished may have been the inmates of the dwelling; or, what is not improbable, thieves who had profited by the excitement of the terrific hours, and here concealed themselves with their ill-gotten wealth. We know from Fliny that the young and active had plenty of time for escape. Some peculiar motive must have delayed flight—hence the comparatively few skeletons found at Pompeii.

We next directed our steps to the spot partially excavated for the Empress of Russia. Here a curious domestic article was found—a portable kitchen—of which I give you a sketch. This singular contrivance is made of iron. The upper portion is formed by two circular holes for boiling pots. The tabular surface was occupied with fire so as to enable other instruments of the kitchen to receive the heat which was applied to the elevated portion. A handle in the front suggests its portable intention.

With this event ended one of the most pleasing days at Pompeii I ever remember; in fact, nothing so interesting has been disinterred for many months. The Committee left whilst I lighted a very bad cigar, and returned to revise my sketches; but not without my chattering guide! who I was obliged to send to



POMPEII—APARTMENT IN "THE HOUSE OF THE HUNTER."

sleep with some brandy-and-water, to enable me to enjoy that profound silence which forms the eloquence of Pompeii.

The hot blaze of day was now deepening into night, and that sunshine which had given me so much beautiful light and shade disappeared. I returned to the railroad with two Italian artists, now employed in restoring the house of the tragic poet to its original glory. I am glad of this, for no descriptions or drawings can ever give one so good an idea of a Roman interior as will here present itself when completed.

Tshuc! tshuc!—a horrid scream!—we are off for Naples: the old world is forgotten: I am once again in the howl and hum of the noisiest city in Europe.

E. W. B.

CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK.

SUNDAY, June 14.—First Sunday after Trinity.
MONDAY, 15.—Magna Charta signed, 1215.
TUESDAY, 16.—Duke of Marlborough died, 1722, aged seventy-two.
WEDNESDAY, 17.—Cobbett died, 1835, aged seventy-three.
THURSDAY, 18.—Battle of Waterloo, 1815: cost £13,000,000.
FRIDAY, 19.—Sir Joseph Banks died, 1820.
SATURDAY, 20.—Accession of Queen Victoria, 1837.

HIGH WATER AT LONDON-BRIDGE, for the week ending June 20.

| Monday. | Tuesday. | Wednesday. | Thursday. | Friday. | Saturday. |
|---------|----------|------------|-----------|---------|-----------|
| h. m. | h. m. | h. m. | h. m. | h. m. | h. m. |
| 6 5 | 6 33 | 7 0 | 7 30 | 8 1 | 8 34 |
| 9 8 | 9 8 | 9 8 | 9 8 | 9 41 | 10 13 |
| 10 13 | 10 49 | 11 22 | 11 53 | | |

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

"Scotus," Cambridge.—The best reply we can give is in the following extract from a note in Mr. Bloxam's excellent work, "The Principles of Gothic Ecclesiastical Architecture," 8th edition, just published:—"The figure of a fish, whence the term vesica piscis originated, was one of the most ancient of the Christian symbols, emblematically significant of the word *Ichthys*, which contained the initial letters of the name and titles of our Saviour. The symbolic representation of a fish we find sculptured on some of the sarcophagi of the early Christians discovered in the catacombs at Rome; but the actual figure of a fish afterwards gave place to an oval shaped compartment, pointed at both extremities, bearing the same mystical signification as the fish itself, and formed by two circles intersecting each other in the centre. This was the most common symbol used in the Middle Ages, and thus delineated it abounds in Anglo-Saxon illuminated manuscripts. Every where we meet with it during the Middle Ages; in religious sculptures, in painted glass, on encaustic tiles, and on seals, and the form is yet retained on the seals of many of the ecclesiastical courts."

"A Constant Reader," Hastings, may, very probably, ascertain the legality of Rock Fair by reference to "Horsfield's History of Sussex," which we have not at hand.

"A Subscriber,"—Sullivan's Dictionary of Derivations." Dr. Johnson gives derivations, as also does the recently-published English Dictionary by Richardson. A Treatise on Computation by Logarithms will be found in "The Library of Useful Knowledge," in "Examples of Processes of Arithmetic and Algebra."

"Lyme Regis,"—We do not know.

"A Subscriber," Dunstable.—A. can only claim his share of the outstanding debts.

"A Subscriber,"—No. 15 and all other back Numbers of our Journal are kept in print.

"A Subscriber,"—The Fund raised as a Testimonial to Mr. Rowland Hill, for his exertions in establishing the Penny Postage System, has been, in part or wholly, presented to that gentleman, according to the original intention: the amount, we believe, approached £15,000. The presentation will be celebrated, in a few days, by a public dinner.

"D. A."—Edward the Black Prince married, in 1361, Joanna, styled "the Fair," the daughter of his great uncle, the Earl of Kent.

"An Old Subscriber," Woolwich, is thanked.

"R. N." Cork, should send specimens for approval: much depends upon the judgment with which the views are selected.

"G. A." Forfar, must excuse our declining to recommend any medical practitioner.

"A Sub. from Beginning," may purchase a Book of Instructions for using the Camera Obscura of any philosophical instrument maker.

"B. C. H."—A postmaster is not justified in making a charge for rectifying the address of a letter passing through his hands.

"A Subscriber ab initio" will, we trust, be further gratified with our Engravings of Pictures in the Royal Academy Exhibition, though not of those by the artist named in his communication.

"Osborne," Chelmsford.—The Description of Dublin, accompanying the large View, should be placed immediately after the Title-page and Contents of our present Volume.

"Zenas" should make interest with some person connected with Government; or, say, a Member of Parliament.

"D. D."—The Shrewsbury Show was engraved in No. 162 of the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

"E. B." Manchester, is thanked; but we have not room to insert the Sketch.

"G. J. C." had better address a note to the Boxkeeper of the Theatre in question; or consult those rare documents, the Play-bills.

"O. H. W."—Dr. Lindley's "School Botany."

"An Old Subscriber,"—The Plan of London published by the Useful Knowledge Society; and the biographies in their "Penny Cyclopædia."

"Grenville,"—No.

"S. C. C." Donaghadee, should forward specimens.

"X. Y. Z."—Dr. Mantell's "Medals of Creation; or First Lessons in Geology," is especially rich in illustrations of Organic Remains.

"Enquirer,"—We cannot say much in praise of any Guide to London and its Environs; the books of this class being singularly verbose and unsatisfactory. Perhaps, the two sixpenny pamphlets, "A Week in London," and "The Environs of London," are the best of the indifferent.

"W. D. B."—We do not recollect.

"An Annual Subscriber," Norton Fitzwarren.—Flowers in water, and living plants in pots, if kept in bed-rooms, greatly injure the purity of the air during the night, by giving out large proportions of carbonic acid.

"Pure Air" we suspect to be "in a fix": the only attempt to abate the nuisance should be by a neighbourly appeal, or by indictment.

"A Curious Creature."—An original Tale, by a distinguished Authoress, will be commenced with our next Volume.

"W. A." Salop.—Some of the most successful Portraits in the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS have been engraved from Photographs.

"A Young Vocalist."—We recommend an application to Sir G. Smart, to Sir H. R. Bishop, or Mr. T. Cooke; or, if our Correspondent prefers a lady teacher, to Mrs. Shaw, or Miss Mason. Any Music Publisher in Regent-street will supply the addresses of the Professors we have named.

"Betsy Martin."—Miss Birch did act whilst she was in Italy. For Mrs. Stirling's age, apply to that lady—Stage Door, Princess Theatre.

"Bryr," Chester.—Write to Julien, Regent-street.

"J. E. M. S."—Apply to the Committee of the Sacred Harmonic Society for the performance of "The Deluge" oratorio; and, if for an overture or symphony, to the Directors of the Philharmonic Society.

"J. H." is thanked; but, we cannot promise early insertion of the subjects suggested.

"Japhet."—See the original Memoir of Ibrahim Pacha in our present Number.

"A Subscriber from the Commencement."—We had rather not enter into the "explanation."

"B. F." Quilon, is thanked; but the Sketches did not reach us in time to be available.

"Orion," Thorney.—Declined.

"J. W." Sunderland.—See the Treatise on the Study of Mathematics, published by the Useful Knowledge Society.

"A Sub. from Beginning."—Martinus Bucer was a friend of Luther, and on coming to England, at the invitation of Cranmer, he became Professor of Theology at Cambridge.

"F. A. G."—"Lady Willoughby's Diary" is not a fiction. See the elaborate article "Deaf and Dumb," in the "Penny Cyclopædia."

"S. T." Trowbridge, is entitled to the Panorama of Dublin, which was duly forwarded to his newsman.

"Muirburn."—Christian Frederic Schantz, the zealous German Missionary to the East Indies, was employed there by the English Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge in 1767: he died in 1798.

"Freundburg" should enclose the letter, unsealed, to the Lord Chamberlain.

"D. W."—Declined.

"Achilles."—1. "The Railway Travelling Chart" is sold at the London and Brighton Railway terminus. 2. Dulwich.

"R. J. T." is liable.

"A Constant Reader," Birmingham.—The address is Clarence-terrace, Regent's-park.

"Isabella," Heywood.—Sikhs is pronounced Six.

"H. W. M. D." Waterford.—Inquire of Messrs. Wiley and Putnam, Waterloo-place, Pall-mall.

"G. B." Guildhall Chambers.—The late Earl Spencer (when Lord Althorp) was Chancellor of the Exchequer, under the Grey Administration.

"Q. V." is thanked; the Sketch taken at Lahore may shortly be available.

INELIGIBLE.—"Song," by W. G.

ERRATUM.—Page 356, col. 2, for Mr. M'Sweeney, read Dr. M'Sweeney.

THE PANORAMA OF DUBLIN, presented to our Subscribers last week, was sketched by Mr. N. WHITCOMB; drawn on the wood by Mr. H. ANSLAY; and engraved under the superintendence of Mr. F. SMYTH. The blocks of wood were joined by Mr. WELLS, of Boulevard-street, so as to present one entire block.

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

LONDON, SATURDAY, JUNE 13, 1846.

BUT that we have great faith in the certainty with which "all things work together for good" we might see some cause for alarm as well as perplexity in the present position of parties. The Premier, unassailably strong upon one measure, is comparatively weak

upon others, and, at the present moment, stands in danger of defeat from a strange, but not unexpected, coalition of parties against him. The Protectionists avenge the passing of the Corn-Bill upon the Coercion-Act; and Lord George Bentinck, to punish the Minister he calls a traitor, is quite ready to commit an act of treason to his own opinions himself. He supported the first reading of the Coercion Bill, but will vote against the second, to punish Sir Robert. The language of the noble Lord has recently become, not less violent, for that was hardly possible, but decidedly more vulgar; he appears to have lost temper, and, in that state, is ready to say or do anything, no matter how inconsistent, that may have the effect of unseating the Premier. So he and his party join the Whigs, who, in the same manner, have grown oblivious of former eulogies of strong measures; and the Irish Members—the only thoroughly consistent opponents of the Coercion Bill, inasmuch as they have denounced it alike at all times and seasons—accept the support thus offered them from both sides: so attacked, the Bill will be defeated—of that, little doubt can be entertained; but we question if the Premier will resign upon that account, while the Corn Bill and the Sugar Duties are still unsettled. It is more likely he will remain in office, see the Corn Bill through the Lords, and "go out" on the Sugar Duties, or some question that may be a better theme on the Hustings of a General Election, than the old and often repeated policy of Coercion for Ireland, which, as it has been often tried, and never succeeded—(being sure to be wanted again)—is beginning to fall into discredit on all hands.

At all events, it is certain that perils are fast gathering round the path of the Peel Ministry. We wish we could see, in the combination of parties against it, any hope of a Cabinet that could succeed it with credit. But those who have so easily joined will as easily separate. They have nothing in common with each other. As to the Whigs, they are eclipsed; their theories and plans are adopted and worked out. Their return to office would only be the creation of another "obstructing" Conservative Opposition, who would prevent effectually what the Whigs might be disposed to do.

It is difficult to say what party would predominate in a new Parliament; the Protectionists would probably be quite as strong as they are now; but what is to draw the distinction between a Ministerial Conservative and a Whig, and as a candidate, give one the preference over the other, we are at a loss to conceive. All party distinctions seem obliterated.

THE COURT AND HAUT TON.

DINNER TO PRINCE ALBERT AT LINCOLN'S INN.

His Royal Highness Prince Albert honoured the Benchers of Lincoln's Inn with his company at dinner on Wednesday evening—the first grand day since the election of his Royal Highness to be one of their body. The new hall was crowded by members of the Inn, of whom there were nearly 300 present.

His Royal Highness arrived shortly before eight o'clock, attended by several noblemen and gentlemen of his household, and was received with the usual ceremonies. The Prince wore the silk gown of a bencher, and the star of the order of the Garter.

Amongst those present were Lords Brougham and Denman, and the great majority of the Benchers, the Bishop of Durham, &c. Lord Brougham sat next his Royal Highness at table.

The only toast given during the evening, "The Queen," was proposed by Mr. Tancred, Q.C., the Treasurer of the Inn.

His Royal Highness was warmly received on his entrance into the Hall, and was loudly cheered as he departed.

An admirable dinner, and a profusion of rich and rare wines, were provided by the Benchers for the entertainment of the Members of the Inn. The band of the Coldstream Guards performed several pieces in the gallery in the course of the evening.

HER MAJESTY'S BIRTH-DAY.—Tuesday having been appointed for the celebration of her Majesty's birth, it was observed with the usual demonstrations of loyalty and attachment to the Sovereign. The morning was ushered in with many peals from the bells of the different metropolitan churches; and, in the evening, the houses of her Majesty's tradesmen, the clubs, and other public buildings, were splendidly illuminated. The Park and Tower guns were fired at one o'clock. Full dress dinner parties were given in the evening by nearly the whole of the members of the Ministry, in celebration of the day.

ARRIVAL OF THE GRAND DUKE CONSTANTINE OF RUSSIA.—The Grand Duke Constantine of Russia arrived at Portsmouth on Tuesday morning in the *Engemannland*, accompanied by two frigates. The line of battle ship saluted the Admiral and the garrison with twenty-one guns; the salute was returned by the *Victory*, and from the platform guns. The Grand Duke landed at the King's stairs in the Dockyard, and was received without any state by Admiral Sir C. Ogle and the authorities. His Highness proceeded to the Admiral's house, where he will take up his abode during his stay at Portsmouth, which, it is stated, will be some days.

WINDSOR, THURSDAY EVENING.—(From our own Correspondent.)—His Highness Ibrahim Pacha and suite arrived at Slough this morning, en route to Ascot Heath, in the state carriage of the Great Western Railway Company, by a special engine (the *Aurora*), at twenty minutes past eleven o'clock. Three of her Majesty's carriages and four, with the postillions and outriders in their dress liveries, being in waiting at the station, the distinguished party immediately departed for Windsor, and proceeded direct to the Castle, alighting at the Grand Entrance. His Highness, after inspecting a portion of the private and state apartments, and remaining for nearly an hour, left the Royal residence, at half-past 12 o'clock, for the course, proceeding through the Long Walk to Ascot. The illustrious foreigners and their attendants, on their return from the course, proceeded direct through Windsor and Eton to Slough, and left for town, by a special train, at a few minutes before six o'clock. His Excellency, Sidi Ahmed, the Ambassador Extraordinary from the Bey of Tunis, and his suite, arrived at Slough, from Paddington, shortly after the Pacha had left for Ascot, and immediately proceeded to the course in the state carriage and four.

ENTERTAINMENT TO THE DUCHESS OF GLOUCESTER.—The Duke and Duchess of Cleveland gave an elegant entertainment on Wednesday evening to her Royal Highness the Duchess of Gloucester, at their mansion in St. James's-square. The Duchess had an evening party after the banquet. The noble Duke and Duchess will give a grand entertainment to their Royal Highnesses the Duke and Duchess of Cambridge on the 26th inst.

THE ASCOT RACE BALL.—The annual race ball took place on Tuesday evening, at the Town Hall, Windsor, under the patronage of the Earl of Orkney, the Earl of Rosslyn, Colonel Sir William Robert Clayton, Bart., Ralph Neville, Esq., M.P., Hamilton Parkes, Esq., J. J. Bulkeley, Esq., and Colonel M'Dowall and the officers of the Grenadier Guards. Dancing commenced at eleven o'clock; and in a short time afterwards the hall was thronged with fashionable, among whom were Lady Anna Maria Cust and daughters, Lady Arabella Knox and niece, the Hon. Mr. Neville, the Earl and Countess of Orkney, the Earl of Munster, Captain and Mrs. Bishop Culpepper and party, Sir George Armitage, Captain Mortimer West, Mrs. Forbes and party, the Hon. E. J. Forester, the Hon. Captain and Mrs. Fitzmaurice, Captain and Mrs. Ramsbottom, Colonel Hamilton, Colonel Reynardson, &c. &c. At one o'clock, the company adjourned to the council chamber, and partook of an elegant repast; after which, dancing was again resumed, and kept up with great spirit until four o'clock.

THE DUKE OF DEVONSHIRE'S GRAND FETE AT DEVONSHIRE HOUSE.—The Duke of Devonshire gave a magnificent entertainment, on Saturday evening, at his princely mansion in Piccadilly. The dinner circle consisted of the Duchess of Sutherland and Lady Caroline Leveson Gower, the Marquis and Marchioness of Lansdowne, the Marquis of Normanby, the Earl of Auckland and the Misses Eden, the Earl Fortescue, the Earl of Shelburne, the Earl and Countess of Granville, the Earl Fitzwilliam, the Earl and Countess of Clarendon, the Earl and Countess Spencer, Viscount and Viscountess Palmerston, Viscount Morpeth and Lady Mary Howard, Viscount Duncannon, Lord and Lady John Russell, Lord Campbell, Lady Stratheden and Hon. Miss Campbell, the Right Hon. Sir John Cam Hobhouse, Sir Edward Bulwer Lytton, the Hon. William Cowper, the Hon. F. Leveson, &c. Covers were laid for thirty-six guests. The noble Duke after the banquet opened his saloons for an assembly. The concert which followed the banquet was solely of instrumental music.

THE MARRIAGE OF THE DUKE OF BUCKINGHAM'S DAUGHTER.—The marriage of Lady Anna Eliza Grenville with Mr. Gore Langton was solemnised on Tuesday morning, at St. George's, Hanover-square, by the Rev. Mr. Howarth. The noble parents and the brother of her ladyship were not present at the ceremony.

ARISTOCRATIC MARRIAGES.—On Wednesday, the marriage of the Duke of Marlborough and the Hon. Charlotte Augusta Flower, youngest daughter of Viscount and Viscountess Ashbrook, was solemnised at Lambeth Palace, by special licence.—The marriage of William Walter Viscount Lewisham, eldest son and heir of the Earl and Countess of Dartmouth, with the Lady Augusta Finch, eldest daughter of the Earl of Aylesford, was solemnised on Tuesday last at St. James's Church, Piccadilly.—Lord Adam Loftus, third son of the late Marquis of Ely, and brother to the present Marquis, was married on Tuesday, at Dublin, to Miss Fanning.—The long-anticipated union of Viscount Fielding, eldest son of the Earl of Denbigh, and Miss Pennant, great granddaughter of the celebrated antiquarian and historian, is to be solemnised on the 15th instant.—It is generally rumoured that Lady Katharine Cust, youngest daughter of the Earl and Countess Brownlow, is about to be married to Viscount Cranley, son of the Earl of Onslow.

RAILWAY BILLS IN THE LORDS.—From returns issued by order of the House of Lords, it appears that the total amount of capital authorised to be raised by bills introduced into that House from the commencement of the session to the 8th instant is £85,365,995; and the total amount of further capital they authorise to be borrowed £14,130,196 6s. 8d.

POSTSCRIPT.

HOUSE OF LORDS.—FRIDAY.

THE ADJOURNED DEBATE ON THE CORN IMPORTATION BILL.—The Marquis of Exeter resumed the adjourned debate on the question that the House resolve itself into Committee on this bill. The object of the bill was to subject the labouring classes of this country to competition with the untaxed labour of foreign countries. (Hear.) It was difficult to imagine any reason for the sudden change which had taken place in the opinions of her Majesty's Ministers. (Hear.) At the time the measure was proposed, the country was in a state of prosperity, and the agriculturists were just recovering from the effect of the last change which took place in the Corn-Laws, and the labourers were receiving moderate wages. (Cheers.)

The Earl of DELAWARE declared that he could not agree to a bill so detrimental to the landed interest.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—FRIDAY.

THE ADJOURNED DEBATE ON THE PROTECTION OF LIFE (IRELAND) BILL.

After a good deal of private business had been disposed of, the adjourned debate on this bill was resumed by Mr. Ross, who spoke at some length against the measure.

IMPORTANT DECISION UPON RAILWAY RESPONSIBILITY.—In the Court of EXCHEQUER, yesterday, the Lord Chief Baron gave his decision in the case of *Walstab v. Spottiswoode*. After going over the facts of the case, which are known, his Lordship said, that a rule had been granted for a new trial, or to show cause why a nonsuit should not be entered. Cause had been shown against it, and the rule fully argued, and he (the Chief Baron) had now to state that on the second count—namely, for money had and received—the judgment of the Court was in favour of the plaintiff. It appeared that the Company failed before any scrip was issued, and therefore the answer of the secretary on that point was sufficient and proper evidence to go to the jury. The jury found that the Company was at an end, and the Court were of opinion that was a proper finding. There was another question raised—viz., whether the Company were entitled to a claim of 2s. 6d. per share for expenses. Now, the provisional committee stated that it was intended to raise a company for a specific purpose; but if their scheme was not carried into execution, no such claim as set up could be maintained, and therefore the plaintiff was entitled to recover on that point also. The judgment of the Court was in favour of the plaintiff on the second count, and therefore there would be no new trial. The effect of this judgment establishes the right of the allottee (the plaintiff) to recover the full amount of deposit that she had paid. The Court was much crowded during the delivery of the judgment.

THE WHOLESALE POISONING IN NORFOLK.—The inquiry respecting the appalling deaths, by poisoning, in the village and neighbourhood of Happisburgh, was brought to a close on Thursday evening, and further murders have been detected. The Jury found that the deceased, Maria Lacey and Maria Green, died from the effect of arsenic, but by whom administered there was no evidence to show. With regard to the deceased, Martha Green, William Green, and Hannah Pegg, the verdict was left open. The supposed murderer, Jonathan Balls, lived all his life (82 years) in the neighbourhood of Happisburgh, and had always borne a bad character. He had been guilty of many offences. During the last fifteen or twenty years he was principally dependent on his married daughters for subsistence, and the supposition is, that he poisoned his grandchildren, in order that their parents might be better able to support him. In addition to the many deaths charged against old Balls, it is now believed, that he disposed of his two sons, who have been dead more than ten years, and his father and mother.

FIRE AND DESTRUCTION OF PROPERTY AT BRISTOL.—A fire of the most alarming kind, and which has led to the destruction of property to the value of between £35,000 and £40,000, occurred at Bristol, on Thursday morning, and, as might be expected, spread the utmost consternation throughout the city. The conflagration originated in some extensive premises at Counterslip, which run back to the wall of the floating harbour, and are occupied by Messrs. Finzell and Son as a sugar refinery. The books of the firm were fortunately secured, and one small store of sugar was not entirely destroyed, but it is expected that the loss will not fall short of £35,000, a part only of which is insured. What makes the matter more distressing is, that about 80 persons will be deprived of their means of livelihood.

FATAL ACCIDENT ON THE RIVER OF THE RED HOUSE.—On Thursday evening, about half-past six, a wherry was unfortunately swamped, by the swell of the steamers, close to the pier of the Red House, Battersea. In the boat were a gentleman and two ladies, and they were all unhappily drowned. The body of the gentleman was recovered, and on his linen is the name of Henry Sparkes.

LATEST FOREIGN NEWS.

The *Times* of yesterday published a letter from Lisbon of the 1st instant, received by telegraphic despatch, which says—"The panic has become universal. The funds have fallen a further 10 per cent.—15 per cent within a fortnight. The official report of trade in the *Diário* of this day is of the most desponding character. The market continues paralysed. We are not aware of any transaction to specify."—The *Patriota* has published a supplement, announcing that the Algarves had at last risen, and joined the general movement of the nation, and that the Governor of the province had retired on Albufera, where the troops were concentrated. This, says the letter, completes the rising of the entire nation, with scarcely the exception of one isolated town.

ACCIDENTS AND OFFENCES.

ATTEMPT TO MURDER AT TONBRIDGE WELLS.—At Tonbridge Petty Sessions, on Monday last, Thomas Cheesman, a waiter at the Camden Hotel, was charged with cutting the throat of a fellow-servant named Frances Sanders, with intent to destroy life. It appeared that the prisoner was desirous of paying his addresses to the young woman, but as she rejected them, he frequently vowed that if she would not have him, he would cut her throat or employ other means to kill her. On Sunday afternoon, he saw her walking with her favoured lover through some fields near the town, and he immediately followed her, and pulling out of his pocket a clasp knife, began to sharpen it upon a stone, saying, that if she did not leave the arm of the young man, and walk with him, he would cut her throat. She, however, as well as the young man she was walking with, thought that the prisoner was merely holding out some idle threats which he never meant to put in execution, and therefore they walked on and took little or no notice of him. He, however, continued to follow them, and at length he made a rush at the female and cut her throat. Dr. R. H. Powell, surgeon, who was immediately sent for to attend the female, stated that the wound was five inches in length, on the left side of the throat. It was a ragged incision, and extended from below upwards, and from behind forwards. It had nearly severed the jugular vein, but the carotid artery had very narrowly escaped, in consequence of the edge of the knife not being straight. He added, that it would be extremely dangerous for the young woman to be removed at present for the purpose of giving evidence. The prisoner was remanded for a week.

NINE LIVES LOST ON ULVERSTONE SANDS.—The *Preston Chronicle* states that on Thursday night (last week), as a number of persons were crossing Ulverstone Sands, from that town to Flookburg, on their return from the fair, they missed their way, after fording the channel. They fell into a hole known as the "Black Sear," and horse, cart, and passengers, nine in number, went down, and never rose again. Several carts were following in the right track, but no trace of the accident was seen, and none of the parties in them were aware of the accident until the following morning. Six of the bodies were found in the hole, with the horse and cart, but the other three have not been discovered.

THE ATTEMPTED MURDER AT THAXTED.—George May Smith, the youth who, on Wednesday (last week), attempted to shoot his master, Mr. Warner, ironmonger, of Thaxted, has been committed for trial at the ensuing Essex assizes.

DEATH FROM HYDROPATHIC TREATMENT.—On Tuesday, Mr. W. Payne resumed an inquiry, at the King's Head, East Cheap, which was commenced last week, as to the death of Mr. Richard Dresser, who was alleged to have died from improper treatment at the Hydropathic Establishment of Dr. Ellis, Stradbroke Park, Petersham. The first witness examined was James Maynard, the bath man at the asylum, and from his testimony it appeared that the deceased was at Dr. Ellis's from Friday week to the 3rd inst., having gone there at his own desire for rheumatism. He had baths every morning at a temperature of 85, in which he remained ninety seconds. Tapioca and bread and butter were supplied to him for breakfast, but he complained to his wife of being kept very humble, which he had not been used to. The witness also took up occasionally a jug of warm, and another of cold water, with a bandage, but this was applied by Dr. Ellis, who sat up with him. He died on Tuesday morning (last week). By Mr. Frensdorff: He took all the food he wished. Never took cold water up without some warm. Dr. Ellis's diagnosis of the case was read, from which it seemed the deceased had first been treated for rheumatism, and subsequently, according to the document, for liver complaint, and inflammation, and suppurated. Mr. Waterworth, of the New Kent-road, surgeon, said that Dr. Ellis's paper did not agree with witness's post mortem examination in any one point. He had known the deceased for six or seven years. He was generally in good health, but was not a strong man. He saw him last in April. The cause of death was congestion of the heart and lungs. There was no appearance of inflammation or suppurated of the liver, and the application of cold or hot baths, even if he had been so attacked, would have been very improper except for a short time. He believed the congestion was the result of some cold application, or exposure to the atmosphere. The Coroner summed up, leaving the Jury to decide whether Dr. Ellis had acted with due caution in his treatment of the deceased, or whether he had acted rashly and without due caution.—The Jury returned a verdict of Manslaughter against Dr. Ellis, who was bound over himself in £500 and two sureties of £250 to surrender at the next sessions of the Central Criminal Court.

THE WHIGS AND THE COERCION BILL.—The Whigs have had a numerous meeting at Lord John Russell's house, at which they came to a determination to give the most decided and strenuous opposition to the Coercion Bill.

THE POSTMASTER-GENERAL AND THE EARLY DELIVERY.—A written notice, of which the following is a copy, has been put up in the letter-carriers' branch of the Inland Office:—"His Lordship, the Postmaster-General, has given directions to stop the admission of any more subscribers to the early delivery, and to forbid the letter-carriers to receive such, upon pain of dismissal.—June 10, 1846."

RAPID COMMUNICATION BETWEEN FRANCE AND ENGLAND.—Some very rapid voyages between France and England have recently been performed by the *Gardland* steamer. On Tuesday, June 2, she left Dover for Calais head to wind, and accomplished the entire distance in one hour and twenty-eight minutes, and returned to Dover on the following day, Wednesday, June 3, in one hour and thirty-seven minutes against tide; consequently, France, as has been observed, since this speed has been attained by a Dover mail steam-packet, is nearer to England than Woolwich is to London by the average speed of river conveyance.

IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.

HOUSE OF LORDS.—MONDAY.

BATHS AND WASHHOUSES FOR THE POOR.—The Bishop of London presented several petitions, praying their Lordships to pass a measure to enable boroughs and parishes of certain size to borrow money on the security of the rates for the purpose of establishing baths and washhouses for the poor. The right rev. Prelate warmly supported the prayer of the petitioners.—The Marquis of NORMANBY and Lord KINNAIRD also spoke in favour of the establishment of baths and wash-houses.

The Duke of BUCKINGHAM gave notice that, in Committee on the Corn Importation Bill, he should move that the words "until the 1st day of February, 1849," be omitted.

The Friendly Societies Bill was read a third time and passed. Their Lordships adjourned to Thursday.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—MONDAY.

The House was for some time occupied with private bills. A division was taken on a motion for the re-commitment of the Staines and Richmond Railway Bill, which proposition was rejected by 68 to 61, so that the bill is lost for this session.

PROTECTION OF LIFE (IRELAND) BILL.—OPPOSITION OF THE COUNTRY PARTY.

The Earl of LINCOLN moved the second reading of the Protection of Life (Ireland) Bill.

Sir W. SOMERVILLE moved, as an amendment, that the bill be read a second time that day six months.

Mr. BERNAL seconded the amendment. During the course of his speech, Mr. D. BROWNE twice moved that the House be counted, and each time there were found barely sufficient members present to make a House. When Mr. Bernal had done speaking there were not forty members present, but then Mr. D. Browne had done the House, or the "count out," would probably have been effectual.

Mr. B. OSBORNE supported the amendment, and charged the present Irish Secretary with being the most ignorant man that could have been chosen to undertake the arduous duties he ought to fulfil.

The Earl of LINCOLN spoke for upwards of two hours in defence of the bill, the necessity and the efficiency of which he maintained. It was but a temporary remedy for a temporary emergency, and one that was never proposed as a panacea for the evils afflicting Ireland, but as a measure preparatory to others of a healing nature which were to follow. He insisted that crime had increased instead of diminished in Ireland since the introduction of this bill. In the course of the noble Earl's speech, he made some reference to the state of the county Mayo; and, on being asked as to the name of the particular town, created some laughter by appearing not to know that Castlebar was the county town.

Mr. M. J. O'CONNELL supported the amendment.

Lord G. BENTINCK announced the determination of himself and party to oppose the Government. He said he believed that the *casus fœderis* had now arrived when they could no longer support the Government. The noble Lord referred to the statements of the Earl of Lincoln in regard to Ireland, and taunted him with having paid so little attention to the affairs of Ireland as to be ignorant of the existence of the town of Castlebar. He proceeded to denounce the Ministry in these terms:—"Although the right hon. Baronet considers this a temporary measure for a temporary emergency (cheers),—he postpones it from the month of January till the middle of June (continued cheers),—and then endeavours to provide for an emergency which occurred five months ago. (Repeated cheers.) This would be a sufficient reason to justify me in opposing the measure of her Majesty's Ministers. But a much graver reason is this, that the gentlemen who sit around me refuse to trust her Majesty's Ministers. (Cheers.) I repeat, the gentlemen who sit around me refuse to trust her Majesty's Ministers. (continued cheering), in whom, for good reasons, they have ceased to place any confidence, and in whose charge they refuse to place any unconstitutional power. (Repeated cheers.) The House would be perfectly justified in refusing to trust them were it for no other reason than the double dealing which they have employed in questions connected with Ireland. (Cheers.) Are we, who have been deceived by her Majesty's Ministers (cheers)—are we, who were told five months ago that before this time there would be four millions of people starving in Ireland (hear, hear)—are we, who were falsely told there would be a famine in Ireland (hear, hear)—are we, after these statements have been scouted by every man in his senses, to trust any of the statements? (Loud cheers.) I will not stop to discuss this measure. If the measure were necessary for the peace of Ireland, I ask whether there is any man in the House who believes that her Majesty's Ministers now mean to carry it? (Loud cries of "Hear, hear.") I believe they never meant to carry this measure. (Hear, hear.) They learnt before it got out of the other House of Parliament that difficulties would be found amongst those who were supporting the repeal of the Corn-laws; and, when they caused a delay of six weeks between the first and second reading of the bill, can any one who understands the forms of the House believe for a moment that they are in earnest, or that they think the session will not be over long before they can drag the bill through the House of Commons, even if they intended to do so? (Hear, hear.) Some of my Irish friends support the measure, because they think that some measure of coercion is required for certain districts in Ireland. But don't let them lay the flattering unction to their souls that, if we permit the bill to pass the second reading, her Majesty's Ministers will ever trouble themselves to carry it into a law. (Hear.) Therefore, I say it is a waste of the time of the House—it is a mockery and an insult to Ireland—it is a mockery to both parties in that country to brandish a measure before their eyes which they never intend to pass into a law; and for these reasons I, for one, will do my best to prevent the mockery being perpetrated. (Cheers.) We were told that the Government were as much in earnest about this measure as about the Corn-laws; but how differently have they dealt with the two measures. (Hear, hear.) All days were alike for the Corn-laws—Government days and notice days were the same. With the zeal of new converts (loud cheers), no opportunity, no time, was to be lost in forcing that measure through the House. (Hear, hear.) Short holidays were adopted, and short notices of holidays, working us up even to Good Friday. (Hear, hear.) If they really in their hearts believed that protection to life and property in Ireland depended on the carrying of this measure, would they have wasted so much time in the attempt to pass it? (Loud cheers.) When the question to be discussed is the Coercion Bill, we find that the House is indulged with long holidays. On Tuesday and Thursday the House adjourns at half-past seven or eight o'clock. Now, Sir, I ask, is there any man in this House, or in the country, foolish enough to believe that her Majesty's Ministers are in earnest with their Life and Property Protection Bill? (Great cheering.) Believing that to be the case, the sooner we kick out the bill and her Majesty's Ministers the better." (Vociferous cheering.)

The noble Lord alluded to the declaration of Sir Robert Peel, that he would not be a Minister on sufferance. "Why, Sir, the right hon. gentleman must be deaf to all that is passing around him, if he does not find out very soon that he is in that position. (Cheers.) Do we not find him appealing from one side of the house to the other? Is he not supported sometimes by the hon. gentlemen opposite, and sometimes by the hon. gentlemen around him. His main supporters are his paid janissaries (roars of laughter), and some 70 other auxiliaries, who, while they support him, express their disgust at his conduct. (Loud cheers.) Sir, when this is the state of the Government, it is high time for us to mark our sense of the conduct of the Government, and of this measure, by giving our votes against it. Although the right honourable gentleman and his Government are supported by these forty janissaries, I ask him whether they have not lost the confidence of every honest and independent man—(Cheers)—of every right-minded and honourable man out of this house? (Renewed cheers.) We learn from the right hon. gentleman that there is nothing humiliating in the course he has pursued, and that it would have been inconsistent with his duty to his Sovereign to have concealed his opinions, after having changed them. But I am sorry to say that I have lived long enough to remember with sorrow—with deep and heartfelt sorrow—the time when he chased and hunted to death an illustrious relative of mine, on the ground that he could not support his administration, and who, although he had changed no opinion, was, from the situation he then held, likely to forward the settlement of that question—I mean Catholic emancipation. (Great cheering.) Such was the conduct of that right hon. gentleman in 1827; but, in 1829, he told the House that he had changed his opinions in 1825, and had communicated this change of opinion to Lord Liverpool. (Hear, hear.) But that did not prevent him, in 1827, from getting up in the House, and stating that the reason he had separated from Mr. Canning's Government was, that he could not consent to support a Government of which the Chief Minister was favourable to the then measure, which it appeared afterwards in two years more he supported. (Great cheering.) Lord Liverpool had declared that the time was come when the measure must be carried. Now, Sir, if the right hon. Baronet says it is base, dishonest, and inconsistent with his duty, as the Minister of his Sovereign, to appear to maintain opinions after having changed them, does he not now, by this bold avowal in the course of the present session, stand convicted by his own verdict, of base and dishonest conduct, and inconsistent with the duty of a Minister to his Sovereign?"

Mr. SIDNEY HERBERT undertook the defence of the Government in reply to Lord George Bentinck. He characterized the charges of the noble Lord as having been couched in language seldom heard in that House, and which he would not retaliate, so long as he had any self-respect, or any regard for the character of Parliament. The terms employed were suited for some other arena rather than a deliberative assembly. The noble Lord was not precisely the individual to bring a charge of delay against the Government; and he who deprecated drawing from the limited experience of three years, had now, in the short space of three weeks, turned round on his former opinions, and no longer accused those who delayed the bill as guilty of all the blood that might be shed in Ireland. The Government had brought in the bill from a paramount sense of necessity, and they would persevere in it in spite of the factious opposition with which they were threatened. It was currently reported that proposals had been made to Lord John Russell to bring to his assistance a certain number of gentlemen, who were more anxious to divide with him, than to consider the merits of the measure; and the noble Lord, so it was said, had treated the proposal with a silence which it was hardly parliamentary to term contempt. (This provoked vociferous cries of "Name.") He concluded by reiterating the sincerity of Ministers, who had higher than mere party obligations to maintain.

The Marquis of GRANBY replied that if the language applied to Ministers was seldom heard in that House, their conduct was such as was seldom seen within that House. When they voted for the first reading of the Coercion Bill, they had little confidence in Ministers; they had less now; and the only compact into which they had entered, was a determination no longer to support the Government.

Mr. STAFFORD O'BRIEN asked Mr. Sidney Herbert for an explicit indication of the authority on which he had asserted that proposals had been made to Lord John Russell, by the "gentlemen below the gangway." He read an extract from a letter written by Lord George Bentinck to Mr. Young, the Secretary to the Tre-

sury, in which the Government were told that they regarded the measure as unconstitutional, and only to be justified by dire necessity, and that their support on the first reading was given on the condition of their showing their sincerity by pressing it forward.

Mr. SIDNEY HERBERT replied that he mentioned, not what he knew to be a fact, but simply a rumour.

Lord JOHN RUSSELL, in reply to an interrogatory, said that no application had been made to him, but that he had come to the determination of opposing the bill, on independent grounds satisfactory to himself, as no doubt Lord George Bentinck had done also.

Mr. SIDNEY HERBERT then felt it to be his duty to retract anything he might have said based on a mere rumour.

The debate was then adjourned till Friday, and the House adjourned till Wednesday.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—WEDNESDAY.

The House met to-day at twelve o'clock, and sat for six hours. A good deal of private business was disposed of.

THE DANISH CLAIMS.—Mr. HAWES moved that the House should go into Committee on the subject of the Danish Claims, in order to carry out the resolution in favour of the claimants sanctioned by a majority a short time ago.—The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER met the motion with the usual arguments, and moved as an amendment that the House should resolve itself into Committee on the claims that day six months. After some discussion the House divided, when the amendment of the Chancellor of the Exchequer was carried by 85 to 58, the majority being 27.

THE PLACES OF WORSHIP (SCOTLAND) BILL.—Mr. FOX MAULE then moved the second reading of the Places of Worship (Scotland) Bill; which Sir J. GRAHAM moved should be read a second time that day six months. Sir R. INGLIS also opposed the bill, and the debate was adjourned to Wednesday next.

The report on the Railway Companies Dissolution Bill was agreed to, and the third reading of the measure fixed for Friday, with the understanding that Mr. Hindson's clauses should be then brought up.

The Poor Removal Bill was committed *pro forma*, and the amendments consequent upon Mr. E. DENISON's instruction were introduced, and the bill was ordered for re-commitment on Wednesday next.

HOUSE OF LORDS.—THURSDAY.

On the order of the day for going into Committee upon the Corn Importation Bill, the Earl of STANHOPE rose to oppose it, and to move that the bill be committed that day six months.—After a prolonged discussion, the debate was adjourned, and the House rose at half-past twelve o'clock.

Ibrahim Pacha was present at the discussion in the House of Lords.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—THURSDAY.

THE GAUGE COMMISSION.—Sir G. GREY asked if it was the intention of the Government to propose any measure to the House, founded on the minute of the Board of Trade, relative to the evidence taken before the Gauge Commissioners.—Sir G. CLEEK said that it was the intention of the Government on Monday next, to submit to the House a resolution based on that minute, and in conformity with the opinion therein expressed.

TENANTS (IRELAND) BILL.—The Earl of LINCOLN moved for leave to bring in a bill to provide for compensation to tenants of land in Ireland for improvements made by them. The noble Earl said the object of this bill was to improve the condition of the people of Ireland, and if the House allowed him to introduce it, he should then ask leave to bring in a bill to amend the law in respect to the power of ejectment and distress in Ireland, and another bill to provide for a short term of lease of lands and tenements in Ireland. The noble Lord said he thought the House would agree with him that the subject was one of great importance, and he was aware that it must be attended with much difficulty, but he hoped all minor difficulties would be laid aside, and that the question would receive a cool and dispassionate consideration. The noble Lord having explained at some length the details of the measures, leave was given to bring in the bills, and the House rose at eight o'clock.

RAILWAY COMMITTEES.

HOUSE OF LORDS.

DECISION IN FAVOUR OF THE LONDON AND YORK.—The announcement that a decision would be given on Monday on the great question of a branch line between London and York, attracted an immense concourse of persons interested in the fate of the rival schemes, and very great interest was manifested as to the result. When the public were admitted, the Chairman (the Earl of Lovelace) stated that the Committee were unanimously in favour of the London and York line. Considerable cheering followed the announcement, but it was speedily stopped by the Chairman. The clauses of the bill were then agreed to, and several landowners' clauses were inserted. It may be inferred from this decision that the Committee consider the route between London and York as affording a fine theatre for railway development, furnishing, as it will—besides filling up the blank that exists in the rich corn and cattle bearing districts of which Lincoln forms the focus—a new, concisely constructed, and expeditious northern high road between London, Edinburgh, and the north.

The following unopposed bills having been also agreed to, viz., The York and North Midland (Widening and Enlargement), the Sheffield and Lincolnshire Extension, the Ely and Huntingdon (Bedford Extension), the Committee adjourned.

Their Lordships have decided against the Harwich and Eastern Junction Railway and Pier Bill.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

In Group XIV., Mr. Cubitt has been examined on the atmospheric system, and hinted his misgivings as to the successfulness of its application to long lines. The success of the principle, he stated, had not yet been such as to justify his advising its application to a more extended line than the Croydon; indeed, he might go so far as to admit that the experience of the last twelve months went to shake his confidence of the applicability of the principle to long lines. Whereupon the committee intimated that they would consider the scheme in the light of a locomotive line.

A cloud of witnesses still increases the labours of the committee in Group XVII., where the traffic case of the Manchester and Southampton is taken. One witness, amid roars of laughter, asserted that the break of gauge at Gloucester had, on one occasion, completely beheaded a bullock.

One interesting feature on Wednesday, was the decision of the committee in Group XIV. again, in favour of the South Eastern Company, for their railway through Mid Kent.

REPORT OF THE BOARD OF TRADE ON THE GAUGES.

A long Report has been issued from the Board of Trade, in reference to that made by the Gauge Commissioners. The Board, after stating the reasons by which it has been guided, announces the following recommendations:—

1. That no line shall hereafter be formed on any other than the four feet eight and a half-inch gauge, excepting lines to the south of the existing line from London to Bristol, and excepting small branches of a few miles in length, in immediate connection with the Great Western Railway; but that no such line as above excepted shall be sanctioned by Parliament, unless a special report shall have been made by the Committee on the bill, setting forth the reasons which have led the Committee to advise that such line should be formed on any other than the four feet eight and a half-inch gauge.

2. That, unless by the consent of the Legislature, it shall not be permitted to the Directors of any Railway Company to alter the gauge of such railway.

3. That, in order to complete the general chain of narrow gauge communication from the north of England to the southern coasts, and to the port of Bristol, any suitable measures should be promoted to form a narrow gauge link from Gloucester to Bristol, and also from Oxford to Basingstoke, or by any shorter route connecting the proposed Rugby and Oxford line with the South Western Railway.

4. That the South Wales line and its branches to Monmouth and Hereford should be permitted to be formed on the broad gauge, as sanctioned by their Act.

5. That the Rugby and Oxford line, and the Oxford, Worcester, and Wolverhampton line, should be permitted to be formed on the broad gauge, as sanctioned by their Acts: that the Lords of the Committee of Privy Council for Trade shall exercise the powers conferred upon them by the several Acts, and shall require that additional narrow gauge rails shall forthwith be laid down from Rugby to Oxford, and from Wolverhampton to the junction with the Birmingham and Gloucester line; and that, if it should hereafter appear that there is a traffic requiring accommodation on the narrow gauge from the Staffordshire districts to the southern coast, any suitable measure shall be promoted by Parliament to form a narrow gauge link from Oxford to the line of the Birmingham and Gloucester Railway.

IRELAND.

GRAND REVIEW IN PHOENIX PARK, DUBLIN, IN HONOUR OF HER MAJESTY'S BIRTHDAY.

(From our own Correspondent.)

On Tuesday, the Lord Lieutenant reviewed the troops stationed in and about Dublin, and had a grand display in honour of her Majesty's birth-day. The troops under the command of the brave old veteran, Sir Edward Blakeney, consisted of the 30th, 47th, 59th, 1st Royals, and 70th foot regiments, and the recently-embodied regiment of pensioners (1000 strong).

The Cavalry were the Scots Greys, the 2nd Queen's Bays, the 13th Light Dragoons, and the Horse and Foot Artillery, in all about 8,000 strong. On the arrival of his Excellency, accompanied by the Commander of the Forces and a brilliant staff, a salute was fired, and the various bands struck up the National Anthem in honour of the occasion.

The troops were drawn up in line, the wings formed by the cavalry and artillery, in which order they were reviewed by Lord Heytesbury, Sir Edward, and Staff. A *Feu de joie* was then fired with beautiful precision, and cheers for the Queen given with a voice of thunder, and the troops passed in divisions, saluting his Excellency in military order.

They then formed in columns, and passed again in quick march, and deployed in line. Various evolutions of intricate movements then commenced—skirmishing—firing in platoons—advancing—charging—retreating—re-forming in columns—and other beautiful evolutions, that delighted and astonished a fashionable and immense assemblage.

The Review occupied from a little after one o'clock to half-past three. A remarkable feature of the Equestrian display was a horse that was *absolutely* in the Battle of Waterloo, and now thirty-six years old, ridden by an old corporal, also of Waterloo fame, and who was honoured by being allowed to ride with the Staff, close to his Excellency.

LITERATURE.

THE CHRONICLES OF CLOVERNOOK, WITH SOME ACCOUNT OF THE HERMIT OF BELLIFULLE. By DOUGLAS JERROLD. London: "Punch" Office.

Wit, deep and searching—which sometimes penetrates almost painfully, because it cuts into some diseased portion of society—and eloquence strong and overbearing, because its text is truth—are the weapons wielded by Douglas Jerrold. Those who can bear to look social evils in the face, and can sufficiently project their views into the future to foresee the operation of such remedies as are now happily at work, will account these "Chronicles" among the best of the author's works, and will not suppose Clovernook to be so unattainable an Utopia as the superficial thinker may imagine. As a specimen of its inhabitants, we subjoin a description of

THE REPENTANT COUNTESS.

"Pardon us," exclaims the Hermit's visitor, "if we are bold; but heard we not, ere we entered, the small, musical pipe of the other sex?" "My landress, Sir," answered the Hermit; "she lives in Clovernook. In the wicked, noisy, topsy-turvy world you come from, she was a lady in her own right, with broad acres and sacks of gold." "And now a landress," cried we. "How came such change about? What cruelty of fortune?" "A touch of conscience—a sweet touch, Sir. The Countess, it was her belief, had killed two milliners." "Killed them!" we cried. "Not a statutable, Tyburn-killing," answered the Hermit; "not what would be called killing by twelve men bolted in a box; but what, Sir, a jury of angels may look very grave at, and more, return a most uncomfortable verdict upon." "Pray, Sir, explain the case," we said. "Phoo, the story's as short as short-cake," said the Hermit. "Her Ladyship would take no answer: it was a birth-day, or a court-day, or a gad-about of some sort; and her Ladyship, at a short notice, was to be very fine indeed. There were three girls, milliners, all sick and wasted at the time, with fading eyes, hectic faces, and deep coughs—death, Sir, croaking and weeping in their throats. The last work two of the girls did was for Lady Swandown. She went to the show, whatever it was, with almost the last sigh of the girls in her fine dress. The two girls died, and her Ladyship—she is yet a fine woman, Sir, in the rich fulness of some forty-five—forgot the drawing-room world, and coming here to Clovernook, brought the surviving sister with her." "Is it possible?" we asked. "You shall see the Countess Swandown; though in Clovernook she is simply called Dame Diaper. Ha! it is a pretty sight to see her tending Mabel, as we call her here, the last of the sister milliners: to see the Countess petting and nursing her, and walking with her down the green lanes; and when the poor thing is too weak to walk, it is indeed pleasant to see the Countess drawing the sick milliner in a little, light, easy sort of a coach." "A sight indeed!" we cried. "Yes," said the Hermit, with a grave look; "when we think of the poor things already killed, and the creature yet suffering, it is a sight, I think, to please the very cherubs. You shall see them both, Sir; both Dame Diaper and Mabel." "But you said the Countess—that is, the Dame—was landress here?" "I should say, a sort of lady-landress; a clear-starcher. She has taken the work by way of penance; and bringing all her genius to bear upon it, has elevated a mere knack into fine art, Sir. My cravats and ruffles are very pictures. You heard us talking? Ay, Sir, the old story—the old grievance, Sir, 'twixt man and woman," said the Hermit. "And what is that, Sir?" we asked.

The Hermit shakes his head, and, groaning, replies—

"BUTTONS!"

"Buttons!" said we. The Hermit drew himself closer to the table, and, spreading his arms upon it, leaned forward with the serious air of a man prepared to discuss a grave thing. "Buttons," he repeated. Then clearing his throat, he began: "In the course of your long, and, as I hope, well-spent life, has it never come with thunder-bolt conviction upon you, that all washerwomen, clear-starchers, getters-up of fine linen, or under whatever name Eve's daughters—for as Eve brought upon us the stern necessity of a shirt, it is but just that her girls should wash it—under whatever name they cleanse and beautifully flax and cotton, that they are all under some compact, implied, or solemnly entered upon amongst themselves and their non-washing, non-starching, non-getting-up sisterhood, that by means subtle, and almost mortally certain, they shall worry, coax, or drive all bachelors and widowers soever into the pound of irredeemable wedlock? Has this tremendous truth, Sir, never struck you?" "How—by what means?" we asked. "Simply, by buttons," answered the Hermit, bringing down his clenched fist upon the table. We knew it—we looked incredulous. "See here, Sir," said the Hermit, leaning still further across the table. "I will take a man, who, on his outstart in life, set his hat acock at matrimony—a man who defies Hymen and all his wicked wills. Nevertheless, Sir, the man must wear a shirt; the man must have a washerwoman. Think you, that that shirt, returning from the tub, never wants one—two—three buttons? Always, Sir—always. Sir, though I am now an anchorite, I have lived in your bustling world, and seen, ay, quite as much as any one of its manifold wickedness. Well, the man—the buttonless man—at first calmly remonstrates with his landress. He pathetically wrings his wrists at her, and shows his condition. The woman turns upon him her wainscot face, and promises amendment. The thing shall never happen again. The week revolves. Think you, the next shirt has its just and lawful number of buttons? Devil a bit!" Starting at the word, we looked, we fear, reproachfully in the Hermit's face. "Pardon me; let it be as it had never been said," cried the anchorite—a deeper tint dawning in his face, and his eye looking suddenly moist. "Pardon me, but the heart has strange chords; even buttons may sometimes shatter them." We bowed, and begged the Hermit to proceed. "Well, Sir," said our host, after an effort, "week after week the poor man wrangles with his washerwoman: from the very gentleness of even maidenly complaint, the remonstrance rises to a hurricane of abuse; and still the washerwoman, as it would seem bound by her oath to her unmarried sisterhood, brings home no shirt complete in all its buttons. Man—the fiercest of his kind—cannot always rage. He becomes tired—ashamed of clamour. He sighs, and bears his buttonless fate. His thoughts take a new turn. In his melancholy, his heart opens; he is softened—subdued; and in this, his hour of weakness, a voice—a demon voice—whispers to him, 'Fond, foolish man! why trust thy buttons to an alien? Why helplessly depend upon the needle and thread of one who loves not thee, but thy shilling? Take a wife; have a woman of thine own, who shall care for thy buttons!' The tempter is strong. The man smiles distrustfully, but still he smiles. That very night—it so happens—he goes to a house-warming. He is partner at cards with Miss Kitty. She never did look so toothsome. And then her voice—'twould coax a nail out of heart of oak. The man thinks of his buttons; and before he leaves the house, Kitty has been brought to confess that she doesn't know what she may do—she may marry, or she may not." "Is it possible?" we cried, with a laugh. "Sir," said the Hermit, "it is not a thing to idly laugh at. Take fifty matches, and be assured of it, if you sit 'em well, out of forty, at least, you'll find buttons in some shape at the bottom of 'em." "It may be," we said. "It is," cried the Hermit with emotion. "Asses are led by their noses; men by their buttons."

The Hermit thus powerfully describes a certain kingdom:—

"And first, Sir, for the order of Government. As-you-like is a Monarchy; a limited Monarchy. At the time I dwelt there, the Crown was worn by King Abdomen—almost the greatest man that ever walked. His natural accomplishments were many: he was held to make a more melodious sneeze than any man in the universe. He invented buttons, the people of As-you-like, before his time, tying their clothes about them with strings. He also invented quart goblets. He was the son of King Stubbhorn, known as the King of the Shortwaists. After the King came the nobility; that is, the men who had shown themselves better than other men, and whose virtues were worked into their titles. Thus there was the Duke of Lovingkindness; the Marquis of Sensibility; the Earl of Tenderheart; the Baron of Hospitality, and so forth. Touching, too, was the heraldry of As-you-like. The Royal arms were, Charly heeling a bruised lamb, with the legend, *Dieu et pain*. And then, for the coach-panels of the aristocracy, I have stood by the hour, at holiday times, watching them; and tears have crept into my eyes, and my heart has softened under their delicious influence. There were no lions, griffins, panthers, lynxes—no swords or daggers—no short verbal incitements to man-quelling. Oh, no! One nobleman would have for his bearings a large wheaten loaf, with the legend—*Ask and have*. Another would have a hand bearing a purse, with the question—*Who lacks?* Another would have a truckle-bed painted on his panels, with the words—*To the tired and footsore*. Another would display some comely garment, with—*New clothes for rags*. Oh! I could go through a thousand of such bearings, all with the prettiest quaintness, showing the soft, fleshy heart of the nobleman, and inviting, with all the brief simplicity of true tenderness, the hungry, the poor, the weary, and the sick, to come, feed, and be comforted. And these men were of the nobility of As-you-like; nor was there even a dog to show his democratic teeth at them."

There is a combination of wit with wisdom in this little book which affords us food for reflection, while in the very act of enjoying the humour with which it abounds.

A YEAR AND A DAY IN THE EAST. By Mrs. ELIOT MONTAUBAN. Longman and Co.

This is a very agreeable volume of "Wanderings over Land and Sea," from Paris to Bombay, and thence to Delhi, and through the protected Sikh States to Umballah and Loodiana; the return being down the Sutlej and Indus, through Scinde, &c. There is a second journey from Paris through parts of Italy and Germany, terminating at Boppard on the Rhine. As the whole does not exceed 200 pages, the reader will not have to complain of ennui from want of variety. The tourist is evidently no respecter of old predilections, but relates her own impressions, regardless of her predecessors. Thus, "the variety of pots and pans from Herculeanum" are stated to form "a very interesting and edifying exhibition;" and "See Naples, and then die!" Far from it; far from it: the traveller should live long with the remembrance of all its surpassing loveliness treasured in the inmost depth of his heart and soul.

On the other hand, the delights of travel are painted in brilliant colours; e.g., "The summit of Vesuvius was glided with the sunlight of a glorious Italian sky. A world of beauty is described in the last three words; and perfect is the realization of every early dream connected with this fairy-land, where bright flowers sport in the sunbeam's smile, and the breeze is laden with fragrant balm—the heavens are fair as the first dream of love, and care in the sunshine of nature sleeps." Sometimes, the associations are odd enough; as, "One of the many pleasant drives in the vicinity of Florence is to Demidoff's villa; an extensive silk manufactory is there established, where women work from five in the morning till seven in the evening." And, "At the Tyrolese inns, we enjoyed the luxury of boarded floors, and the same abundance of fleas as in Italy." That part of the work which describes the stay at Umballah and Loodiana, and the voyage down the Sutlej and Indus, will prove the most attractive portion of the "Wanderings."

A S C O T R A C E S.—1846.



THE ROAD TO THE RACES.—THE LONG WALK, WINDSOR.

Si monumentum quis—circumspiciat.....

The variety of avenues by which the Royal Course was wont to be approached in former times, ere locomotion had got into hot water—ominous category!—prevented the journey thither from exhibiting the stir and bustle of a pilgrimage to Epsom; and there was about the whole thing an air of quiet, aristocratic nonchalance. Many, in those primitive times, would commence their wayfaring the day previous to the meetings; and, as the mists of evening were wreathing the forest glades, and the nightingales making their twilight melodies, seek their quarters at some rural hostel or rustic cottage. The inn at Sunning Hill Wells was then a most popular rendezvous. The grounds were park-like, and in excellent taste. There, beneath tall trees, you saw the steadfast trainer talking oracles to the mankin at his side, that on the morrow was to ride his steed of a thousand descents. And then there were—ay, and there are—the Wheatsheaf, hard by Virginia Water, and the Red Lion, at Shrub's Hill, and the—but we

shall run riot. Oh! reader fair and friendly—with a little leisure, and cash wherewith to relish it—we entreat thee next Ascot Races, or rather next week, by the spirits of the Dryads, Fauns, and Lurines, to glean around that Wheat-sheaf! If you are of mind to ascend the Rhine, or set forth for far-off Lemon-paule, and first pay your devours to Virginia Water; thread, we beseech thee, every alley of the sylvan region around that bright lake. Let no point escape. Take advantage of every glade—feast on every copse and brake of that glorious landscape—hold onward for the forest—repose under the boughs of its patriarchal oaks—litter on the flowery carpet in gentle dalliance with the woodbine and wild-rose; and then, turning to your heart for its opinion of the scene in subject, trust us you will have for answer the assurance that

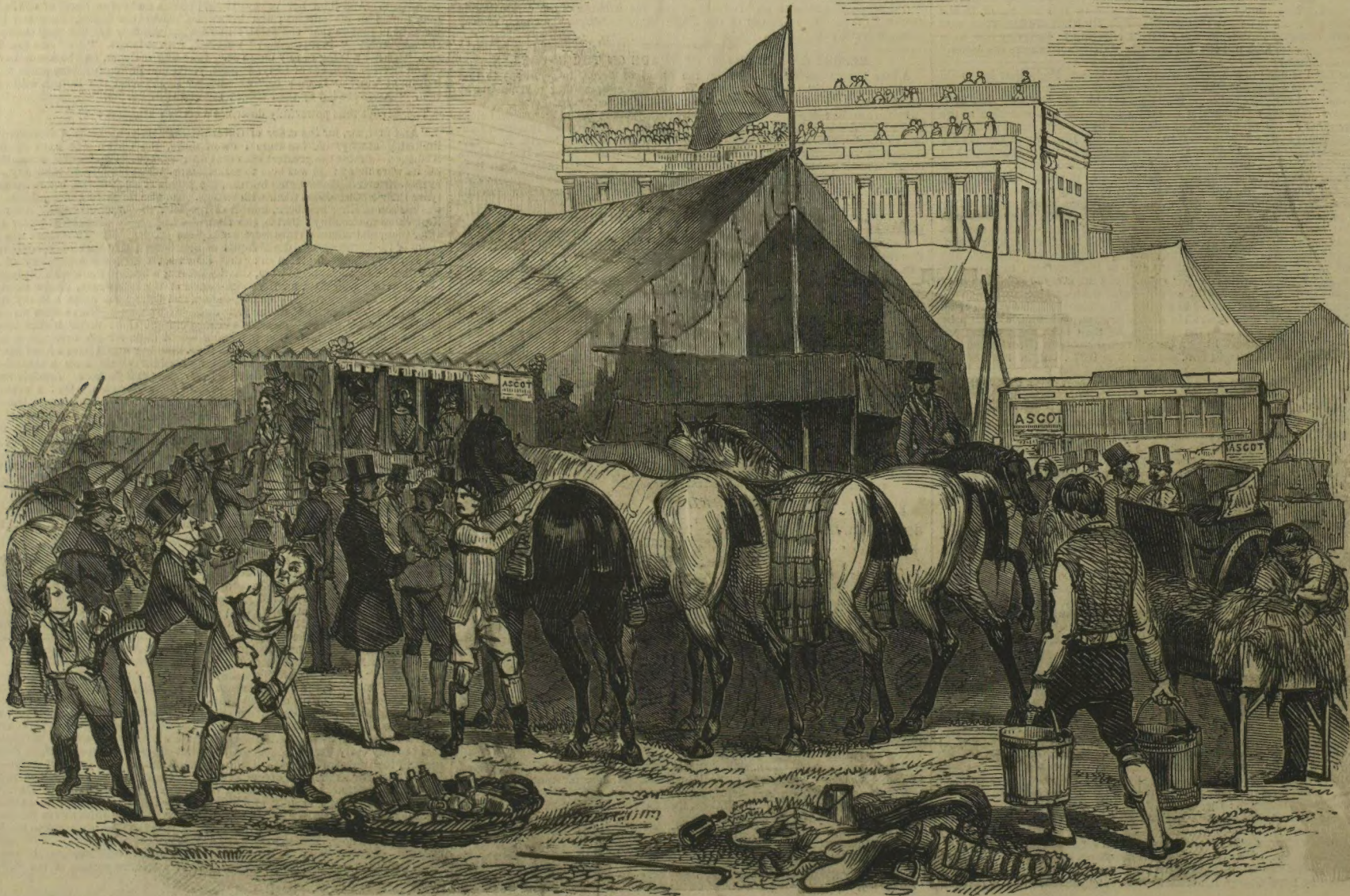
Our first, best country ever is at home!

*Peradventure, if a utilitarian, you will be of the like opinion still, albeit you wend your way to the terminus of the Great Western, in lieu of those classic

groves which for ever and for aye are destined to look green in the undying song of Pope. Well! well! Time cannot wear out of us the memories of the road, or turn us from drawing odious comparisons.

How sweet it was to win the pleasant way,
Seated behind "three chequers and a grey,"
Dallying with nature. But, since "rails" have thriven
Instead of rural raptures, you are driven
(Unless your nerves are brass) into hysterics,
On "locomotive" lines, or "atmospherics."

By grace of the broad gauge of the Great Western Railway, nine-tenths of the company are now conveyed to Slough, en route for Ascot Heath. Why do they persist in locking up the prisoners—that is to say, the passengers on that line? Will nothing soften the hearts of the Directors? Let them take notice, that should we—as it is very likely—be taken off by apoplexy in one of their carriages,



ARRIVAL AT THE COURSE.



A SKETCH ON THE ROAD.

our ghost shall be at their bedsides every night they put out their candles—"with all its determination of blood to its head!"

This year the courtly meeting adjacent to Windsor was shorn of its chief attraction, by the absence of the Queen. There was neither pageant nor brilliancy in keeping with such occasions, as those wherein the presence of the Sovereign is wont to breathe life and likelihood into the scene. Nevertheless, as a national exhibition, as a popular *tableau*, it was a great and a glorious sight. It is not in the throes of political partition, bathed with the toil and sweat of labour—"sicklied o'er with the pale hue of thought"—that we would present our country at the great levee of mankind. Our national character is only to be read aright in our social institutions. The history of the popular position of England needs no proud marble for its record. The people have made it—and themselves—what they are—a system of civilization such as never yet prevailed: a nation blessed

beyond all that have yet existed. Grumbler, growl thy bellyful—nevertheless, it is so. An' ye doubt us, go to any of the great popular meetings, such as that which forms our present theme, and we say to you—

Si monumentum queris—circumspice!

Twenty years ago Ascot Heath was as wild a district as any in Great Britain; with hardly a house visible from it but the Royal Kennels and an apology for a race stand. Now the buildings appropriated to the turf form a little city of Olympian palaces—the most complete range of racing chateaux extant. The sport too, instead of being as it was a very few years since, a beggarly account, on the occasion in hand was indeed a feast worthy of being set before a Sovereign. For the four days thirty-three races were provided, some of them bringing together the best horses in the land. The opening day, Tuesday, visited by a few brief showers, brought out a large pleasure phalanx, and went off with consider-

able *debt*. It was certainly not as brave a gala as it might have been, but it was not bad. The racing commenced at half-past one, and came off in this wise:—

The Trial Stakes, of 5 sovs each, with 50 added.

| | | | | |
|--------------------------------|----|----|--------------|---|
| Mr. E. R. Clark's The Conjuror | .. | .. | (Whitehouse) | 1 |
| Sir J. Hawley's A-la-mode | .. | .. | (F. Butler) | 2 |
| Lord Albemarle's Nell Cook | .. | .. | (Chapple) | 3 |

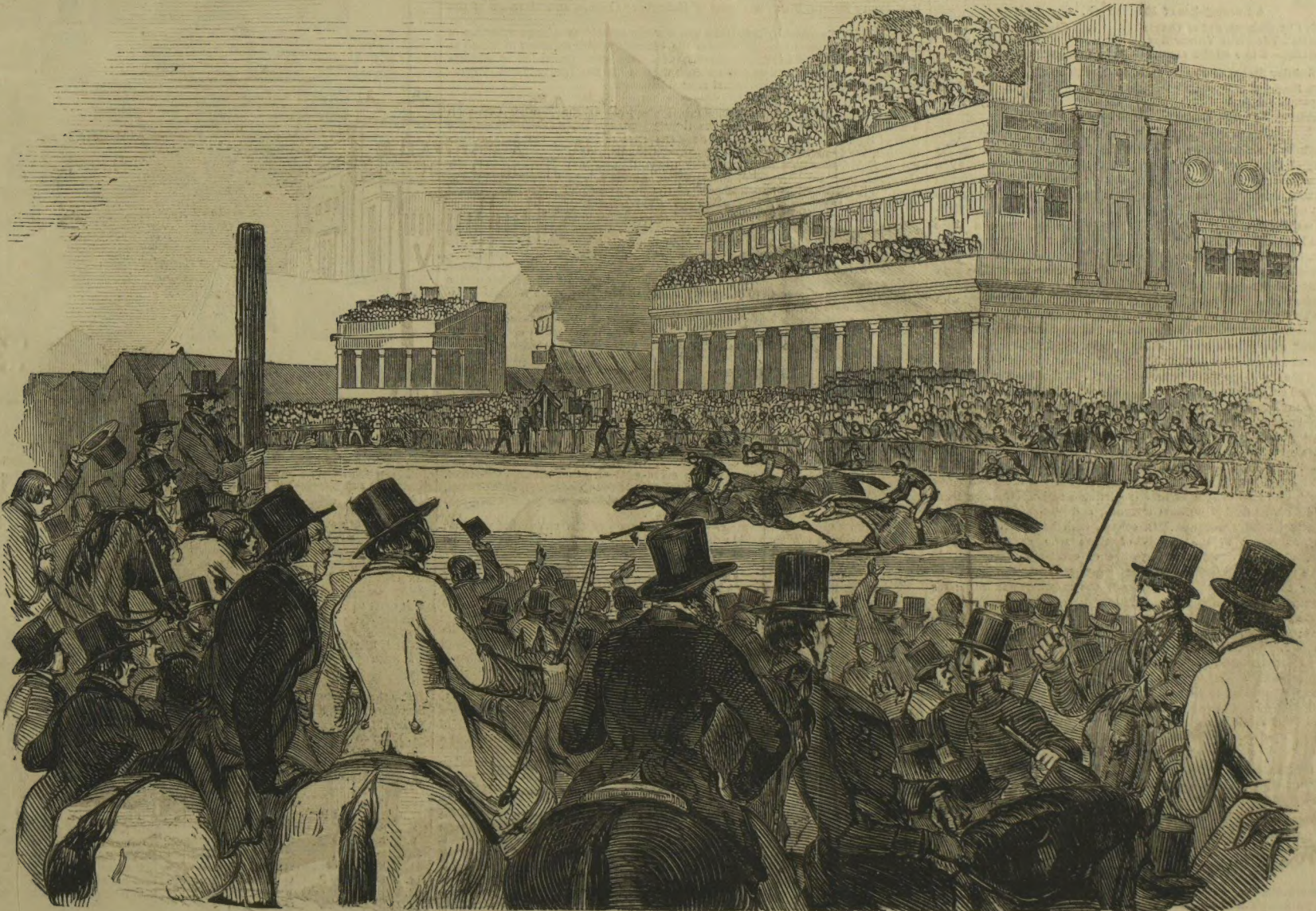
Betting.—5 to 4 agst the Conjuror, 5 to 2 agst A-la-mode.

Won easily.

The Ascot Stakes, of 25 sovs each, 15 ft., and 5 only if declared, &c.—First class.

| | | | | |
|---|----|----|-------------|---|
| Sir G. Heathcote's Akbar | .. | .. | (Chapple) | 1 |
| Lord G. Bentinck's Marquis of Conyngham | .. | .. | (Kitchen) | 2 |
| Mr. Meiklam's Inheritress | .. | .. | (Templeman) | 3 |

Betting.—6 to 4 agst Inheritress, 5 to 1 agst Akbar, 5 to 1 agst Columbus, 5 to 1 agst the Marquis of Conyngham, and 6 to 1 agst Keppel.



THE RACE-COURSE AND GRAND STAND.

The Ascot Derby Stakes, of 50 sovs each.
 Sir G. Heathcote's Brother to Valentissimo .. (Chapple) 1
 Lord Exeter's St. Demetri .. (S. Mann) 2
 Lord Stradbroke's Lynceus .. (Robinson) 3
 Betting.—5 to 2 agst Joy, 2 to 1 agst St. Demetri, 5 to 1 agst Lynceus, and 5 to 1 agst Ginger.

Sweepstakes of 100 sovs, h. ft.
 Lord Orford's Prussic Acid .. (Nat) 1
 Mr. Osbaldeston's King Charles .. (F. Butler) 2
 Sir G. Heathcote's c, by Amato, out of Countess .. (Chapple) 3
 Betting.—5 to 4 agst Prussic Acid, 6 to 4 agst King Charles.

The Gold Vase, given by her Majesty, added to a Sweepstakes of 20 sovs each.
 Mr. T. Dawson's Grimston .. (Lye) 1
 Lord Waterford's Corran .. (Nat) 2
 Sir G. Heathcote's Khondooz .. (Chapple) 3
 Mr. Merry's c, by Dun John, out of Peri .. (J. Prince) 4
 Betting.—5 to 2 agst Khondooz, 4 to 1 agst Corran, 4 to 1 agst Peri, and 5 to 1 agst Wood Pigeon.

Khondooz went off with the lead, and increased it so much, that, at the top turn, he was seven or eight lengths in advance. At the last turn, Grimston, Corran, and the Peri colt joined him, and they ran in company to the distance. Grimston here took up the running, and was first home by two lengths.

Ascot Stakes.—Second Class.
 Lord Orford's Footstool .. (J. Sharpe) 1
 Betting.—3 to 1 agst Footstool, 4 to 1 agst Rowena, 5 to 1 agst Vol-au-vent, 6 to 1 agst Pettitioner, and 10 to 1 agst I-am-not-aware.

The Welcome Stakes, of 20 sovs each, with a bonus by subscription of 5 sovs each.
 Colonel Anson's Iago .. (Butler) 1
 Lord Exeter's St. Demetri .. (Mann) 2
 Mr. A. W. Hill's Burlesque .. (Darling, Jun.) 3
 Betting.—6 to 4 agst Iago, 5 to 2 agst Burlesque, and 6 to 1 agst Humdrum.

A Sweepstakes of 100 sovs each.
 Lord Chesterfield's Arkwright .. (Nat) 1
 Lord G. Bentinck's Binnacle .. (Marson) 2
 Colonel Anson's Turpin .. (Butler) 3
 Betting.—5 to 4 agst Binnacle, 7 to 4 agst Crown Prince, and 4 to 1 agst Arkwright.

A Sweepstakes of 50 sovs each, h. ft.
 Lord Exeter's c by Heiman Platoff, out of Velveteen .. (Mann) 1
 Lord Chesterfield's c by Don John, dam by Ishmael .. (Butler) 2
 Mr. Greville's Mermillo by Gladiator .. (Nat) 3
 Betting.—6 to 4 agst the Velveteen colt, 7 to 4 agst Field Mouse, and 5 to 2 agst the Don John colt.

WEDNESDAY.
 Wednesday was an "off day," and heavily with clouds—it must be confessed in more senses of the word than one. The racing, however, made some amends, as the list will show.

A Sweepstakes of 50 sovs, h. ft.
 Lord Exeter's St. Demetri, Galata colt .. (Mann) 1
 Mr. C. Scott's Ohio .. (F. Butler) 2
 Lord Lonsdale's Joy .. (Bartholomew) 3
 Betting.—5 to 4 on St. Demetri, and 5 to 2 agst Ohio.

The Fern Hill Stakes of 15 sovs each, 5 ft, with 50 added.
 Lord G. Bentinck's Blackcock .. (Abdale) 1
 Mr. Coape's Rufus .. (J. Marsan) 2
 Mr. A. W. Hill's Burlesque .. (Darling, Jun.) 3
 Betting.—3 to 1 agst Laundrymaid, 4 to 1 each agst Miss Milner colt, Miss Clifton filly, and Burlesque, and 10 to 1 agst Blackcock.

The Royal Hunt Cup, value 200 sovs, by subscriptions of 10 sovs each, with 100 added.

Mr. W. S. Stanley's Leaconfield .. (Carter) 1
 Mr. A. W. Hill's Ironmaster .. (Denman) 2
 Lord Milltown's Colleen Bawn .. (Duff) 3
 Betting.—5 to 1 agst Wood Pigeon, 10 to 1 agst Beaumont, 10 to 1 agst Queen Pomare, 10 to 1 agst Colleen Bawn, 10 to 1 agst Rowland Hill, 10 to 1 agst L'Hirondelle colt, 10 to 1 agst Farthing Candle, 12 to 1 agst Gannet, 13 to 1 agst Ironmaster, 15 to 1 agst The Cure, and 15 to 1 agst Leaconfield.

The Coronation Stakes of 100 sovs each.
 Mr. Ford's Guaracha .. (J. Howlett) 1
 Duke of Bedford's Taurina .. (Robinson) 2
 Colonel Anson's Ellipses .. (F. Butler) 3
 Betting.—5 to 2 agst Taurina, 2 to 1 agst Dawdle, 4 to 1 agst Birthday, and 4 to 1 agst Guaracha.

A Sweepstakes of 25 sovs each, with 100 added.
 Lord Lonsdale's Jericho .. (Bartholomew) 1
 Mr. S. Paul's Mentor .. (Templeman) 2
 Even Betting.

A Sweepstakes of 10 sovs each, with 50 added.
 Mr. Merton's Euenus .. (F. Butler) 1
 Lord G. Bentinck's Cherokee .. (W. Abdale) 2
 Mr. Meiklam's Philip .. (Templeman) 3
 Betting.—6 to 4 agst Euenus, 7 to 4 agst Cherokee.

The Windsor Town Plate of £50.
 Lord G. Bentinck's His Serene Highness by Bay Middleton, out of H.R.H. .. (Kitchener) 1
 Lord Lonsdale's f by the Saddler, out of Barbakin .. (Dockeray) 2
 Mr. Payne's c by Jerud, out of Kalmia .. (W. Marson) 3
 Betting.—7 to 4 agst Caen, 8 to 1 agst Barbakin f, 10 to 1 agst Jerud c, and 12 to 1 agst His Serene Highness.

A Sweepstakes of 50 sovs each.
 Mr. Coombe's f by Glaucus, out of Octave .. (Bartholomew) 1
 Lord Albemarle's The Little Vulgar Boy .. (Robinson) 2
 Betting.—6 to 5 on the mare. Won by four lengths.

The Swinley Stakes of 25 sovs each, 15 ft, with 50 added.
 Lord Orford's Footstool .. (Mann) 1
 Count Bathynany's Tragical .. (Chapple) 2
 Betting.—3 to 1 on Footstool. Won easy by a length.

THURSDAY.—THE CUP DAY.
 Alas for the affinity between the sublime and the ridiculous! Thursday, the great anniversary of the Court Olympus, was appropriately ushered in by a glorious sun-shine and refreshing breezes. Of these, consequently, came much company—and more dust. It was awful, that latter accompaniment, and no error. Apropos of the society at Paddington, there was the Queen's Royal Railway equipage, waiting to carry Ibrahim Pacha to Slough; and, a little beyond Slough, a knacker's cart, waiting to carry off such unlucky coursers as the sun and drought should convert into dog's meat! The fashionable *prestige* of Ascot tails amain—in its popular character, it advances rather more than *pari passu*—in keeping with the spirit of the age. Soon after one, Ibrahim Pacha arrived in a moderate state. He presently entered the Royal Stand, and bowed with reverence to the lovely unbelievers (we must not say "unfaithful") gathered together to offer him welcome. Sooth to say, he looked anything but gallant or gay. "Greybeard" used to be a term of contumely in our language, and I fear the popular prejudice is against it as a fashion of adornment in our own time. In the pageant of the day there was no marked feature. In the items of equigage, costume, pomp, and circumstance, things ran pretty much in ordinary, while, as regarded the creature comforts, people ate, and drank as much as they could, as usual. For the first race a score was entered, and a brace ran—only two for a Queen's hundred—what a glut of money there must be in the racing circles! The 50 sovs. Sweepstakes gave us a walk over—so chary are they of their horse-flesh. The St. James's Palace Stakes—a moderate affair—still gave us a pretty finish, the three running on for it to the post with much earnestness. The preparation for the Cup race was of the unusual strength, and of considerable pretensions, as the Racing Calendar will show. Of course, each horse was scrutinized when saddling according to the wishes of those who examined them. It is fit to say, the winner was the perfection of condition—while Orlando looked too like a pet, a character he supported at the post, by kicking his rider over his ears. At the start, the running was made for Wolfdog by Corran at a speed that augured ill for his stable companion—if it was his best. They passed the Stand at a most moderate speed—Corran leading, Jericho next; in short, in the order the returns give them—for they were written at my elbow. As they passed the mile post they began to go faster. Here first Alarm cleared himself of the ruck, and showed in front. When called on he came at once, ran past his horses, and won with all ease. Still, none of the racers were beaten off enough to make it a first-class performance.

The success of Count Bathynany for the Visitors' Plate was a popular achievement; whereupon the Royal visitors took their departure, and the bell rang for the New Stakes, 35 subscribers, and 12 came to the post. It will be seen that the ring picked out the winner. She is a smart little filly, and was bought, last year, by Lord George Bentinck, at Chester, for £300. About this time the walking about began, the luncheon being ended. The course wore a very animating appearance, and gave assurance that the Cup Day had lost, at all events, none of its popularity.

The Queen's Plate of 100 guineas, &c.
 Bold Archer .. 1
 Ruff .. 2

The St. James's Palace Stakes, &c.
 Lord Chesterfield's Free Lance .. 1
 Sir R. W. Bulkeley's Joinville .. 2
 Lord George Bentinck's Binnacle .. 3

The Emperor's Vase of £500, &c.
 Mr. Greville's Alarm .. 1
 Lord Lonsdale's Jericho .. 2
 Mr. G. H. Moore's Wolfdog .. 3

Twelve started.
 Visitors' Plate of 100 sovs (handicap), by subs of 5 sovs each.
 Count Bathynany's Gannet .. 1
 New Stakes of 10 sovs each, with 100 added.
 Lord G. Bentinck's br f Slander .. 1

Dinner Stakes of 100 sovs each.
 Mr. Coombe's f by Glaucus, out of Harmony .. 1
 Stand Plate of 70 sovs.
 Mr. Meiklam's Philip .. 1
 Mr. Jaques's Headsman .. 2

FRIDAY.
 Match.—Wolfdog beat Miss Ellis.
 Match.—Taurina received from Camella.

The Borough Members' Plate.
 Alvanley .. 1
 Pergami filly .. 2

The Great Western Railway Plate.
 Mr. Meiklam's Lightning .. 1
 Mr. A. W. Hill's Beaumont .. 2

Wokingham Stakes. Second Class.
 Mr. E. R. Clark's The Conjuror .. 1
 Lord Stradbroke's Euenus .. 2

The 300 Sov Sweepstakes for 4 years old.
 Duke of Bedford's Leopard .. 1
 Mr. Ford's Fuzbos .. 2

Won in a canter.

TATTERSALL'S.

MONDAY.—The Emperor's Vase and the Derby claimed a little attention this afternoon; but in the first named only did the transactions show any material alteration in the quotations last given in this paper. Orlando, it will be seen, obtained the call of Alarm, whose position was very tottery. Miss Sarah and Wolf Dog were also in request, and seem to be strongly fancied by their respective parties. Jericho had so many engagements that his friends fought shy. Last Betting:—

| EMPEROR'S CUP. | | |
|-------------------------|--------------------------|------------------------|
| 4 to 1 agst Orlando (t) | 9 to 1 agst Mentor | 17 to 1 agst The Baron |
| 4 to 1 — Alarm | 10 to 1 — Miss Sarah (t) | 20 to 1 — Wood Pigeon |
| 7 to 1 — Wolf-dog | 10 to 1 — Jericho | 25 to 1 — Corran |

| DERBY. | | |
|--------------------------|----------------------------------|--------------------------------|
| 33 to 1 agst Miles's Boy | 50 to 1 agst Sis to Cobweb c (t) | 50 to 1 agst Marpesa c (t) |
| 40 to 1 — Red Hart | 50 to 1 — Crozier (t) | 100 to 1 — Br to Joinville (t) |

THE PRESS AT ASCOT.—During the late meeting, nothing could have been more marked than the discourtesy offered to the gentlemen who attended there on behalf of the London Journals. The only place to which they were accorded resort was a spot appropriated to the use of the stable-boys, on the roof of one of the stands, in which there were rooms wholly unoccupied! The authorities should be taught to understand how the representatives of the English press were treated in the country of the Consort of their Royal mistress.

CRICKET.—THE MARLBOROUGH CLUB V. CAMBRIDGE UNIVERSITY.—The match was resumed on Wednesday, at Lord's, when there was again some admirable play. On the first innings, the University had the advantage by 70 runs. In their second innings, on Wednesday, the whole score was 68, therefore putting in the M. C. C. for 138 to tie. The University, however, won the match, for the score of the Club was 94 in this innings, by 44 runs.

METROPOLITAN NEWS.

THE PROCESSION OF THE TRINITY BRETHREN TO DEPTFORD.

Monday, being Trinity Monday, the members of the honourable corporation of the Trinity House went in state to Deptford. His Grace the Duke of Wellington, attired in the uniform of the brethren, arrived at the Trinity House at half-past ten, in a carriage driven by himself, and was received by Captain Sir John Henry Pelly, Bart., the deputy master; Captain Aaron Chapman, M.P.; Admiral Sir Charles Adam; Captains Abel Chapman, Andrew Timbrell, Daniel Stephenson, Robert Wellbank, John Hayman, John Rees, Henry Nelson, John Locke, Alexander Weynton, Charles Weller, Frederick Madan, Stephenson Ellerby, George Probyn, William Pleyx, Charles Farquharson, Robert Gordon, Henry Bonham Box, and W. E. Farrer; Jacob Herbert, Esq.; B. G. Maltby, Esq.; and many of the Younger Brethren of the Trinity House. His Grace, in company with the Brethren, partook of a cold collation; and, at a quarter before twelve, a procession was formed, headed by a band of music playing martial airs, and moved on to the Tower gates, at which a military escort was formed, conducting the procession to the Tower, where they took water.

The procession consisted of the harbour master in his gig, the Thames police superintendent in his gig, a shallop with a band of music, the Admiralty House eight-oared barge, in which the "Duke," with many of the elder brethren, were seated; the Admiralty eight-oared awning barge, the Admiralty eight-oared cutter, the Admiralty eight-oared shallop, the Admiralty six-oared barge, the Admiralty six-oared gig, the Greenwich College barge (six oars). The Trinity House boats and Thames police boats brought up the rear, and some were placed on either side to keep the passage clear.

On the arrival of the procession opposite the Victualling Yard, three boats of the Marine Society joined it; and on its appearance within sight of Deptford, a salute was fired from the Trinity House on the opposite shore. The whole of the procession was under the superintendence of Mr. Masterman, the Admiralty barge master. Shortly before two o'clock the Brethren landed at Deptford. The procession then moved to St. Michael's Church, where divine service was performed by the Rev. A. E. Sketchley, M.A. The sermon was preached by the Rev. Henry Melville, B.D., President of Halesbury College, and Chaplain of the Tower.

On leaving the church, the Duke was warmly greeted by a large collection of persons who had assembled to witness the ceremony, with as many of whom as he could reach he affectionately shook hands. He then proceeded to Apsley House in his carriage, and at seven o'clock returned to the Trinity House, Tower Hill, where he presided at the grand annual banquet.

CABINET COUNCIL.—A Cabinet Council was held at the Foreign Office on Tuesday, which was attended by Sir Robert Peel, the Duke of Wellington, the Earl of Ripon, the Earl of Ellenborough, the Earl of Lincoln, the Earl of Haddington, Lord Granville Somerset, Sir James Graham, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, Mr. Secretary Gladstone, the Right Hon. Sidney Herbert, Earl St. Germans, the Lord Chancellor, the Duke of Buccleuch, and the Earl of Aberdeen. Previous to the Council several of the ministers had interviews with Sir Robert Peel, at the right hon. Baronet's private residence.

POLISH BALL.—The "grand fancy ball" annually given on behalf of the Polish refugees, took place on Monday night at Willis's Rooms under the Royal and exalted patronage that is usually accorded to it. Nothing could exceed the brilliancy of the scene about midnight, when the company was all assembled.

PROPOSED REVIEW IN HYDE PARK.—It is stated that there will be a grand review of troops in Hyde Park, before his Highness Ibrahim Pacha, either on the 17th or the 19th of the present month, when, in addition to the household infantry and cavalry, the 7th Hussars and Royal Artillery will go through the various movements of a field-day, for the gratification of the illustrious foreigners now in this country. It may be added, that the various battalions are reserving their ammunition from what are called firing field-days, in anticipation of the event.

METROPOLITAN IMPROVEMENTS.—A Government bill has just been brought into the House of Commons to enable the Commissioners of Woods and Forests to construct a new street from Spitalfields to Shoreditch, and for that purpose to raise a sum of £120,000 on the "Metropolis Improvement Fund" account. The street is to commence at the north end and in continuation of Commercial-street, crossing the west end of Fashion-street and the east end of White's-row, and to pass northwards in or nearly in a line with and along Red Lion-street, crossing the ends of Union-street and Church-street, and the ends of Lamb-street and Brown's-lane, and thence to run in a north-west direction across Vine-street, Vine-place, Wheeler-street, Fleur-de-Lis-street, Maidenhead-court, Elder-street, and Blossom-street, to Shoreditch, south of and adjoining the present terminus of the Northern and Eastern Counties Railway.

BATHING IN THE SERPENTINE.—In consequence of the recent hot weather, bathing has been very general in the Serpentine. In the course of eight days, the number of bathers was no less than 65,000.

THE WEATHER.—There has been some variation in the weather during the week. For instance, on Wednesday, there was a cold wind, but, generally speaking, the temperature has been very high. On Sunday afternoon, at Greenwich, a thermometer placed outside a window directly exposed to the sun, marked 103 degrees.

DEATHS IN THE METROPOLIS.—The number of deaths in the metropolis, in the week ending June 6th, was 832, being 60 less than the average of five springs (892), and 135 less than the average of five years (967). The warm weather, therefore, though it gives rise to many complaints, is not unfavourable to life.

THE BENTINCK TESTIMONIAL.—The amount of money subscribed as a testimonial to Lord George Bentinck is £2100, and which sum, by the direction of his Lordship, has been invested in Bank Consols, in the joint names of the Duke of Beaufort, Duke of Bedford, Duke of Rutland, and the Earl of Chesterfield, as a permanent capital, to be called "The Bentinck Donation," and not to be sold out upon any account whatever. The interest of the stock to be appropriated to the relief of well-conducted but distressed trainers and riders, and their widows and children.

TELEGRAPHIC COMMUNICATION BETWEEN FRANCE AND ENGLAND.—It was stated some time ago that a submarine telegraph was to be laid down across the English Channel, by which an instantaneous communication could be made from coast to coast. The Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, with a view of testing the practicability of this undertaking, have been pleased to approve of the projectors laying down a submarine telegraph across the harbour of Portsmouth, from the house of the Admiral in the dockyard, to the railway terminus at Gosport. In a few days after the experiment has been successfully tested at Portsmouth, the submarine telegraph will be laid down across the Straits of Dover, under the sanction of both the English and French Governments.

CHESS.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

"H. M." Pittown.—The game, in parts, is well played on both sides. Favour us with the name of your opponent, and see the "Chronicle" for July.
 "P. M. R."—Many thanks: the emendation shall be made, and the Problem appear.
 "Seaco."—Your solution is the true one: White, although interdicted from "Queening" his Pawn, promotes him to the rank of Knight, and effects mate in the way you point out.
 "W. W. H."—We mentioned in our last that the annual subscription to the new German Chess Magazine (10s.) may be paid through Messrs. Williams and Norgate. It will appear on the 1st of July.
 "D. T. F."—The only complete and mindful Treatises on Openings are Heydebrand's, Jaenisch's, and Lewis's: these are real and trustworthy authorities upon the game. Cochrane's work has long been out of print.
 "H. B."—De la Rue's Economic Chess-board can be got at the office of the "Chess-Player's Chronicle."

"Juvenis."—St. J.—We have every reason to believe that our announcement of M. Kieseritzki's expected arrival is correct, but we regret to learn, from a communication just forwarded to us by M. Von H. de Laza himself, that there is no probability of that distinguished amateur visiting England at present, professional business rendering his presence at Berlin indispensable for some months. The following extract from his letter cannot fail to be interesting to the Chess fraternity of England:—"**** At Vienna, you know, there are many players, but none of established fame. We had, lately, a visit of the two players from Pesth—Messrs. Grimm and Lowenthal; who, with M. Ssen, composed the Committee for playing the Match against Paris. Mr. Grimm was here for business, in which he was much occupied; and seemed, besides, not to be in good health. I had some hasty games with him, and won them. The second guest, Mr. Lowenthal, after a sojourn at Graefenberg, paid a visit to Berlin and Breslau, of which Mr. Bledow will, doubtless, furnish the particulars in an early Number of his forthcoming Magazine. At Vienna, I had seven games with Mr. Lowenthal, who is a fine player—equally agreeable and accomplished in play. He seemed highly pleased with his reception at Berlin, and spoke of returning there, if possible, in the course of the present summer, and of persuading Mr. Ssen to accompany him. Our first two games were drawn—they are not yet printed, and I send you a copy of them. The result of the remaining five was to my advantage, through Mr. L.'s persistence in playing, three times, the Evans's gambit attack." The two fine games above alluded to shall enrich our columns hereafter. We have not space to give them now.
 "E. G."—The "curious" position you allude to occurs in one of Lewis's books—his translation of Greco, we believe—and was lately sent us by a Correspondent. Place the men thus: White—K at his R sq, R at K B 4th, R at Q 4th, Kt at Q 6th, and Kt at K B 6th; Black—K at his 4th; and then show how White mates in four moves.
 "J. P." Manchester.—1. Stalemate is a drawn game, both in England and France.
 2. A King cannot Castle on the side of which the Rook has been moved.
 3. In Casting on the Queen's side, you move the King to Queen's Bishop's square and Rook to Queen's square.
 "Sigma."—The Problem sent shall be examined, and the solution forwarded as you request.

"Hampshire Hog."—A Chess Club has recently been established in Southampton, and, we are told, already numbers nearly forty members. The Secretary should send us his name and address.
 "A German."—You are in error. Long before the appearance of M. Hirschback's "Schachzeitung," Chess formed one of the features of the Illustrated German Newspaper published in Leipzig.
 "L." Almera.—The long-delayed packet has not yet arrived.
 "T. H." Chester Chess Club.—The Problem shall be duly looked to.
 "G. W." Dublin Chess Club.—Thanks for the end-game, which is neat and instructive. We shall have much pleasure in giving the promised games.
 "S. A."—The Game by Correspondence between Durham and Stockton-upon-Tees shall appear immediately. In reply to the other points of your very welcome communication, you will hear from us in a day or two.

"Ludimagister."—A Pawn only can take a Pawn "in passing." We think, with you, the innovation of taking in this way is a blemish.
 Solutions by "Alpha," "T. H.," "J. M. P.," "G. P.," "R. D.," "Louth," "J. G.," "Dublin," "F. B. M.," "J. W.," "Ludimagister," "Peon," "Marazion," "R. W. B.," "Dublin," "P. W.," "F. G. M.," "R. S. N.," "O. P. Q.," "Amateur," "Fred.," and "Philo Chess," are correct.

* * * We have this week the pleasant duty to acknowledge, thankfully, the receipt of many valuable contributions to our store of Chess material. In addition to the highly interesting communication from M. Von H. de Laza, we have received a number of original Games and Problems from M. Kieseritzki, of Paris; M. Harwitz, Mr. C. Stanley, of New York; M. Kling, M. Kuiper, Captain Kennedy, Mr. G. Spreckley, Mr. Williams, Mr. Hammond, of Boston, U.S.; together with a countless variety of similar contributions from the outstanding portion of our Correspondents.

SOLUTION TO PROBLEM, No. 124.

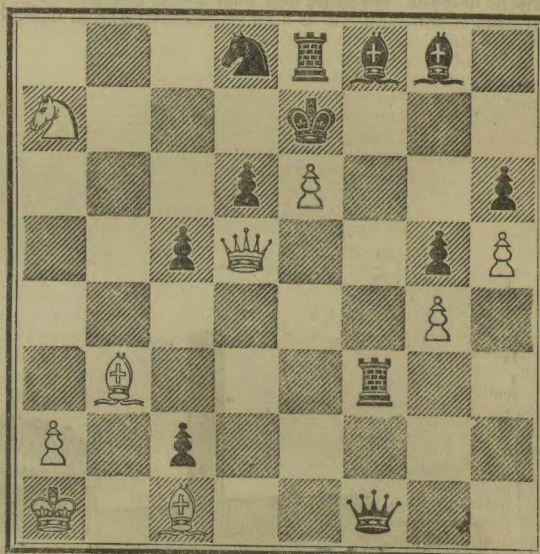
| WHITE. | BLACK. | WHITE. | BLACK. |
|-------------------------|---------------|--------------------|------------|
| 1. Kt to Q R's 5th (ch) | K to Q Kt 3rd | 4. K to B's 4th | K takes Kt |
| 2. B to Q Kt 8th | Q P two or * | 5. B to Q B's 7th— | |
| 3. P takes P | P takes Q R P | mate | |

* 2. Q P one
 P takes R P

PROBLEM, No. 125.

By Mr. Mc. G.—Y.

White playing first mates in five moves.
 BLACK.



WHITE.

CHESS ENIGMAS.

| No. 10.—By Ercole del Rio. | | No. 11.—By D. C. of Huntley. | |
|----------------------------|-----------------------|------------------------------|------------------------|
| WHITE. | BLACK. | WHITE. | BLACK. |
| K at K Kt 2nd | K at K Kt 5th | K at his 6th | K at his 6th |
| Q at K B's sq | Q at Q B sq | Q at her 6th | Q at her R's sq |
| R at Q R's 6th | R at K sq | R at K R's sq | B at K Kt 5th |
| Kt at K Kt 6th | P's at K R's 3rd | Kt at Q R's 3rd | P's at K R's 6th, |
| P at K Kt 3rd | K B's 4th and K's 3rd | | Q's 6th, and Q B's 6th |

White to play and mate in four moves. White plays and mates in three moves

No. 12.—By Brede.

| WHITE. | BLACK. | WHITE. | BLACK. |
|---------------------|------------------|----------------------|-----------------------------------|
| K at Q Kt sq | K at his 2nd | P's at Q B's 2nd and | |
| Q at her 5th | Q at her R's 2nd | 5th | Kt at K R's 5th |
| R at K sq | R at Q R's 3rd | | P's at R R's 2nd, |
| Kt at K R's 8th and | | | K Kt's 2nd, Q's 3d, and Q B's 6th |
| K's 6th | B at Q's sq | | |

White to play and mate in three moves.

For the following short and spirited skirmish we are indebted to Mr. Stanley, Secretary of the New York Chess Club:—

| WHITE. (Schulten.) | BLACK. (Stanley.) | WHITE. (Schulten.) | BLACK. (Stanley.) |
|----------------------|-------------------|---------------------|---------------------|
| 1. K P two | K P two | 15. Q B to K 3rd | K to Q B sq |
| 2. K B to Q B 4th | K B to Q B 4th | 16. Q B takes K | Q R takes B |
| 3. Q B P one | Q Kt to B 3rd | 17. Q to Kt 3rd | Q B takes K Kt |
| 4. K Kt to K 2nd | K Kt to B 3rd | 18. K to R 2nd | Q to K Kt 8th (ch) |
| 5. Q P one | K Kt to Kt 5th | 19. K takes B | Q takes Q R |
| 6. Q P one | K P takes P | 20. R to K B 4th | R to Q sq |
| 7. Q B P takes P | Q to K B 3rd | 21. K B to Q 5th | R to Q Kt 5th |
| 8. K B P one | Q Kt takes Q P | 22. R to K B sq | R takes Q |
| 9. K B P takes Kt | Q P two | 23. R takes Q | R takes Q Kt P (ch) |
| 10. R to K B sq | Q to K R 5th (ch) | 24. K to B 3rd | K R P two |
| 11. K Kt P one | Q takes R P | 25. K P one | R to K B 7th (ch) |
| 12. K B takes Q P | Q B takes K Kt P | 26. K to his 4th | Q B P one |
| 13. K B takes P (ch) | K to Q 2nd | 27. B to K 6th (ch) | K to B 2nd |
| 14. Q Kt to B 3rd | Q R to Q sq | | |

And, in a few more moves, White resigned.

GAME BETWEEN CAPTAIN KENNEDY, AND MR. SCHULTEN, OF NEW YORK.

| WHITE. (Mr. S.) | BLACK. (Capt. K.) | WHITE. (Mr. S.) | BLACK. (Capt. K.) |
|------------------------|-------------------|-----------------------|---------------------|
| 1. K P two | K P two | 25. K to K 2nd | R to K sq |
| 2. K K to B 3d | K K to B 3d | 26. K K to K 4th | R to K 3d |
| 3. K B to Q 4th | K B to Q 4th | 27. K K to K B 3rd | K to B 3d |
| 4. Castles | P one | 28. B to K 7th | R to Q 3d |
| 5. K R P one | K K to B 3d | 29. Q P one | R to K 5th (ch) |
| 6. Q P one | K R P one | 30. K to K 3rd | K to K 4th |
| 7. Q B P one | K B to Q K 3d | 31. K K to K 6th (ch) | K to R 2nd |
| 8. Q B to K 3d | Castles | 32. K K to K 7th | Q B P one (dis. ch) |
| 9. Q K to Q 2d | Q B to K 3d | 33. K to K 2nd | R to Q 2nd |
| 10. K B to Q K 3d | Q K to K 2d | 34. B to K 6th (ch) | K to R sq |
| 11. K B to Q B 2d | Q K to K K 3d | 35. K K to K 5th | R takes Q K |
| 12. Q P one | K K to K R 2d | 36. K K P takes K | R to Q 4th |
| 13. K K to K R 2d | K B P two | 37. B to K 7th | R to Q 4th |
| 14. K B P two | K P takes K B P | 38. K K takes Q P | R takes Q K P |
| 15. K B P takes K B P | Q B takes P | 39. K to Q sq | B to Q 4th |
| 16. K B to Q K 3d (ch) | Q B to Q 6th | 40. K takes Q B P | R takes Q R P |
| 17. Q B takes P | B takes K R | 41. K takes B | R takes K |
| 18. Q to K 4th | K takes Q B | 42. Q P one | R to Q 3rd |
| 19. R takes K | R takes R | 43. Q P one | R to Q 3rd (ch) |
| 20. R takes K | R to K 4th | 44. K to Q B 2nd | R takes Q P |
| 21. Q takes R | Q to K 4th | | |
| 22. Q to K B 2d | Q to K sq | | |
| 23. K K to K B 3d | Q to K 6th | | |
| 24. Q takes Q | R takes Q | | |

Mr. Staunton gives the Pawn and move to Mr. Harwitz.

(Remove Black's K B's Pawn from the board.)

| WHITE. (Mr. H.) | BLACK. (Mr. S.) | WHITE. (Mr. H.) | BLACK. (Mr. S.) |
|----------------------|-------------------|----------------------|------------------|
| 1. K P two | Q K to B 3rd | 23. R to Q B 7th | R to Q B sq |
| 2. Q P two | K P two | 24. R to Q B 6th | R takes R (b) |
| 3. Q P one | Q K to K 2nd | 25. P takes R | K to Q K 2d (c) |
| 4. Q B to K 5th | Q P one | 26. P to Q B 7th | K to Q 2nd |
| 5. K B to Q 3rd | Q to her 2nd | 27. B to Q R 6th | K to Q K 3rd |
| 6. Q K to B 3rd | Q K to K K 3rd | 28. K to his 2nd | K to Q 2nd |
| 7. Q to K R 5th | K B to K 2nd | 29. P to K B 4th | K takes Q B P |
| 8. K K to B 3rd | Q to K K 5th | 30. P takes P | P takes P |
| 9. B to Q K 5th (ch) | K to B 2nd | 31. K to K B 3rd | K takes K |
| 10. Q takes Q | B takes Q | 32. K takes K | R to K B sq (ch) |
| 11. B takes B | B takes K K | 33. K to his 3rd | K to Q 2nd |
| 12. P takes B | K takes B (a) | 34. K R P two | R to K B 3rd |
| 13. K to K 2nd | Q R to K B sq | 35. B to Q B 4th | R to B 3rd |
| 14. K to K K sq | Q K to K R 5th | 36. B to Q 5th | R to B 6th (ch) |
| 15. B to K 2nd | K to K K 7th (ch) | 37. K to Q 2nd | R to K B 6th |
| 16. K to B sq | K to K R 5th | 38. K to his 2nd | R to K B 5th |
| 17. Q B P two | K R P one | 39. R to K B sq (ch) | K to Q sq |
| 18. Q B P two | Q K P one | 40. K R P one | R to K B 3rd |
| 19. Q R to B sq | K K to B 3rd | 41. K B P one | K takes K R P |
| 20. Q B P one | K P takes P | 42. R to Q B 6th | R to K B 3rd |
| 21. P takes P | K K to Q 2d | 43. R takes R | K takes R |
| 22. P takes P (ch) | P takes P | | |

(a) To prevent the adverse Bishop being played to Q's 7th.
(b) K to Q K sq would have been better play.
(c) Black evidently sees that the game is his own, and is content to win without trouble as to the best way; he would otherwise have saved time by leaving the K to be taken and playing R to Q B sq.

GOSSIP OF THE WEEK.

LONDON for the time being is turned into a populous Sahara—at least, the heat can hardly be more sweltering on the sandy desert; and, like Numidia, the metropolis during the week has been "arida leonum nutria," a day nurse of lions. Ibrahim Pacha and his bearded and red-capped suite, the Tunisian Ambassador and his tawny train, quite eclipse the Grand Duke Constantine and his broad-nosed, wasp-waisted Russians. Lions wander through our streets, leopards are caught on Wandsworth Common, and she-wolves shoot at Battle Bridge. Really, if the warm weather continue, we shall have Surrey overrun with wild beasts, and Wombwell's occupation gone for ever.

The Egyptian lions have shown extraordinary tameness and docility. Nobles and gentlemen by the hundred have turned Van Amburghs for the nonce, and ventured into the den of the interesting foreigner at Mivart's. Hitherto, however, all has gone on tolerably well. The only outbreak of Eastern nationality which "Abraham Parker," as he is familiarly called by the waiters, has committed, being a violent attempt to bastinado the boots for venturing to lay Christian hands on the sacred *paposhes* (slippers) of his Highness. John was already seized by the attendants, and his shoes in the course of being rudely taken off, when his cries of "Murder" and "Police," brought to his rescue the Inspector of the A division, to whom his Highness has been given in charge by Colonel Rowan. The Inspector, with some difficulty, succeeded in explaining to his Highness that in this land of liberty he must not take the law into his own hands. On which his Highness proceeded to lay the *kourbash* (whip), which he always carries, over the Inspector's own shoulders, until a strong force of the division was marched into the room, and his Highness forcibly handcuffed. The case, we believe, will be hushed up, out of respect to the illustrious visitor.

In one particular, the Pacha is distinguished from ordinary lions. He has an awkward habit of asking questions, and, unfortunately, very intelligent questions too. The embarrassment and difficulty which the answering of these questions gives the officials whose duty it is to accompany the Pacha in his inspections, may be readily conceived. On the occasion of his visiting the Thames Tunnel—no previous notice of his intention having been given—no one was ready to receive his Highness and suite. Immense confusion ensued. Policemen were rushing in all directions, in search of a Chairman or Director—or even a Clerk of the Works. The attempt to find some person who knew something of the matter was quite unsuccessful for a long while; and the check-taker was on the point of doing duty for a Director, when the Secretary was lugged out of his hiding-place, and forced to play cicerone. This would have been an easy task enough with the Emperor of Russia, or the King of Saxony, or Prince Albert—who are accustomed to the usages of society, and never ask any questions which can possibly embarrass public functionaries. But, Ibrahim wants, as he expresses it, "to have his mind enlarged." Question after question was poured, through the organs of Nubar Effendi, on the devoted head of the unhappy Secretary. He got on well enough, however, by dint of evasions and invention, till his Highness asked, "What was the use of the Tunnel?" The Secretary boggled dreadfully at this, but at last managed to get out, "To cross the river, your Highness." "Masballah!" said Ibrahim, "ask the *Giamur*, if they haven't bridges enough and boats enough?" The poor Secretary was obliged to confess that there was no want of either; and, by a torturing cross-examination, was forced to acknowledge that nobody had ever been known to enter the Tunnel, for the purpose of getting to the other side of the Thames.

Ibrahim is considered by the Company to have treated them very unkindly in not giving notice of his visit, as it would have drawn a great influx of half-pence; and the stall-keepers under the arches have serious thoughts of getting up an indignant remonstrance. The gentleman who keeps the weighing chair, made a forcible attempt to force the Pacha into his machine. His Highness evidently did not relish the appearance of it, but commanded an Effendi of his suite to get in at once, evidently expecting that something painful would be the result. The poor man obeyed with many "Allah Kerims," and "Allah Akbars," and other Arabic expressions of "furek," and seemed much relieved when he got out again, with his natural number of ears.

The Pacha seemed a good deal disgusted with the Governor of the Bank. That excellent person put a roll of notes into his Highness's hand, explaining that their value was £1,000,000. His Highness, with a chuckle, was about to consign the notes to the pocket of his capacious trousers, when Mr. Heath made a snatch at them, and shaking his head violently, put them back into the drawer from which he had taken them; as the Pacha naturally enough thought, as a "bucksheesh," or present of honour. The interpreter had great difficulty in explaining the transaction, and his Highness made a remark in the Egyptian vernacular, equivalent to the English sentiment, "that it was a sealy trick!"

But it was at the Mint that the Pacha's inconvenient habit of asking questions came out most strongly. He evidently imagined that Sir George Clerk being Master of the Mint, knew all about the processes, and fairly upset him with interrogatories about blanks, and dies, and alloys, which Sir George answered in a manner which struck the by-standers as rather wild, to use a mild expression.

His Highness afterwards acknowledged that his mind was enlarged on all points but one, and that was, how the business of all departments was got through in England, when the heads of them seemed to know nothing whatever of their business. What a pity it is that his Highness doesn't pay a visit to the Colonial Office, and interrogate the

clerks. He would, certainly, go away with the impression that our colonial greatness was owing to our complete adoption of the Eastern notion that the greatest fools are the chosen recipients of wisdom from above, and that the government of our dependencies goes on well, because we have made such an admirable choice of young gentlemen, who, if inspiration and folly are conferred on man in the same ratio, must be inspired beyond Mahomet himself.

EPITOME OF NEWS.—FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC.

A letter from Munich, of the 31st ult., informs us that the King of Bavaria had, in compliance with the popular feeling, just dismissed three of his Ministers, who were supposed by the people to be the friends of the Jesuits and opposed to liberal measures. They are the Count de Peinsheim, Minister of Finance, M. Giese, Minister for Foreign Affairs, and M. Schrenck, Minister of Justice. They are replaced by men of liberal opinions. M. Flornann, the Director of Police, who is very unpopular, is also dismissed.

On the 20th ult., says a letter from Florence of the 25th, in the *Debats*, a crime was committed at Bologna, which has quite a political character. Lieutenant Colonel Alegrini, who was a member of the commission which tried the prisoners in the affair of Rimini, was stabbed repeatedly by some men in masks. His wounds are serious, but it is said they are not mortal. None of the assassins have been arrested.

The official account published by the Russian Government of the late operations in the Caucasus, represents them in a favourable point of view. Still even from the details thus given it would seem that the troops of the mountaineers are in a better condition than formerly. Schamyl has from 15,000 to 20,000 men under his command; they are now provided with cannon, and if the Russians advance one day they are obliged to retire the next. Schamyl has entered into relations with the tribes on the shores of the Black and Caspian Seas, and the Russian generals themselves allow that they cannot become masters of the country until they have destroyed the existing population.

The English Government has at length determined upon bringing the affairs of the River Plate to a settlement. We understand that Mr. Hood, a gentleman eminently qualified for the task, sailed on the 21st ult., in the *Despatch* steam-frigate, direct for Buenos Ayres, with instructions to enter upon negotiations with General Rosas, with the view of bringing the question to a settlement. The French Government has also sent orders to Rio, to Baron de Mareuil, to join Mr. Hood at Buenos Ayres.

It is stated in a letter from Naples that the Neapolitan Government seriously proposes to make free ports of Naples and Palermo.

On the 4th instant, at Marseilles, a mine for the works of the new port exploded with such violence that the fragments of the rock, blown into the air, fell through the roof of the church of St. Laurence down to the paved floor of the nave. Happily the church was completely deserted at the moment, and, therefore, no one was hurt.

The coronation of Oscar I., and his consort Eugenia, daughter of Prince Eugene de Beauharnois, as King and Queen of Norway, is fixed for the 15th October next, on which occasion the Storting will be convoked.

The Emperor of Russia left Warsaw for the frontier in the afternoon of the 29th ult., attended by Count Orloff, his aide-de-camp. The Empress of Russia, with the Grand Duchess Olga and the Prince Royal of Wirtemberg, arrived at Teschen (Austria) on the 30th ult. The Empress travels incognito as Countess Zuzamska. The Empress's physician, Dr. Mandt, is gone to Michaelowne, near Cracow, where his Majesty will meet his consort and daughter.

A Vienna letter of the 30th ult. says—"Some weeks ago several bankers of this city applied to the Baron de Kubeck, President of the Supreme Chamber of Finance, to authorise the Bank to make advances on deposits of shares in joint stock companies. M. de Kubeck replied that the Supreme Chamber could not accede to any such measure. It was to be expected that the President, who is the avowed enemy to jobbing, should be averse to such a proposal. The reasons he gave for his refusal are said to have been perfectly just and convincing. The news has made an unfavourable impression upon the Exchange, but it will have the salutary effect of limiting very considerably the dealings in shares."

The *German Journal of Frankfurt* denies, on the authority of a letter from Tarnow, the truth of the news of the arrest of the rebel chief, Szela. He is still free, says this journal, but a prosecution has been commenced against him. His son is in custody at Pilzno.

At the sitting of the Council of Berne, on the 3rd inst., the three first clauses of the new constitution were adopted without any amendment. There was a long debate on the third paragraph, which fixes 21 as the age at which the citizens are to acquire the right of voting. There was a minority of 67 in favour of fixing the age at 20.

A Berlin letter of the 31st ult., in the *Augsburg Gazette*, states that a serious difference had arisen between the Russian and Prussian Governments on account of the mildness of the latter towards the Polish insurgents.

In the month of February, M. Ronge was cited before the Criminal Tribunal at Breslau, for having outraged the principles of the various creeds authorised in Prussia, in a work published by him at Breslau, under the title of *Neue doch alte Feinde* ("New Enemies and yet Old Ones.") This snit caused much uneasiness to M. Ronge's friends, but the result has been a complete acquittal. The sentence declares that, "though M. Ronge does speak in most severe terms of the various religious communities legally established in Prussia, still there is not anything that falls under the action of the criminal law. In consequence, the tribunal declares M. Ronge to be acquitted, and places all the costs at the charge of the State." A number of houses in Breslau were illuminated the same evening to celebrate this decision.

The Belgian Government has just issued a notice that the opinion entertained by many persons, that a passport is not necessary for entering Belgium, is erroneous. It declares that a passport will not be dispensed with, but that every facility will be given for the verification of it, and that it will always remain in the possession of the traveller.

THE MARKETS.

CORN EXCHANGE (Friday).—During the present week the arrivals of English wheat up to our market have been on a very limited scale, hence the show of samples here to-day was small, still, however, the market was well supplied, and about Monday's quotations. In foreign wheat—free as well as in bond—so little business was transacted that prices were almost nominal. Grinding barley moved off at late rates, but all other kinds were very dull. The demand for malt was wholly in retail, at previous currencies. The supply of oats being very small, that article was firm, and the term dearer. In beans, peas, and flour next to nothing was doing.

ARRIVALS.—English: wheat, 1990; barley, 910; oats, 160. Irish: wheat, —; barley, —; oats, 2260. Foreign: wheat, 1650; barley, —; oats, —. Flour, 1470 sacks; malt, 2920 quarters.

English.—Wheat, Essex and Kent, red, 40s to 53s; ditto white, 58s to 62s; Norfolk and Suffolk, red, 40s to 49s; ditto white, 48s to 57s; rye, —s to —s; grinding barley, —s to —s; distilling —s to —s; English Clover, —s to 7s; Linseed and Norfolk meal, —s to —s; ditto —s to —s; Kingsford and Ware, —s to —s; Chevalier, —s to —s; Yorkshire and Lincolnshire feed oats, 23s to 28s; potato ditto, 27s to 30s; Youghal and Cork, black, 20s to 23s; ditto, white, 24s to 28s; tick beans, new, 30s to 32s; ditto old, 35s to 38s; grey peas, 32s to 35s; mangle, 32s to 35s; white, 35s to 40s; bolters, 41s to 43s, per quarter. Town-made flour, 47s to 50s; Suffolk, 48s to 41s; Stockton and Thirsk, 37s to 39s, per 280 lb. Foreign.—Free wheat, —s to —s; Danzig, red, 54s to 65s; white, 55s to 70s. In Bond.—Barley, —s to —s; oats, brow, —s to —s; ditto feed, —s to —s; beans, —s to —s; peas, —s to —s, per quarter. Flour, American, 27s to 29s; Baltic, 29s to —s, per barrel.

The Seed Market.—There has been rather more demand for cakes, at very full prices; but all kinds of seeds are a mere drudge, at our quotations.

Lined.—English, towing, 51s to 67s; Baltic, crushing, 42s to 44s; Mediterranean and Odessa, 43s to 45s. Hempseed, 34s to 36s per quarter. Contrails, 11s to 15s per cwt. Brown Mustard-seed, 10s to 11s; white ditto, 10s to 12s. Tares, 7s 9d to 8s 3d per bushel. English Rapeseed, 22d to 23s per last of 10 quarters. Lined cakes, English, £10 5s to £10 10s; ditto, foreign, £7 5s to £8 0s per 1000; Rapeseed cakes, £5 5s to £6 5s per ton. Canary, 45s to 48s per quarter. English Clover, —s to 7s; Linseed, 50s to 60s; extra, 75s per ton. Wheat, extra, up to 65s. Foreign, red, 40s to 45s; extra, 50s; white, 50s to 62s; extra, 75s per ton.

Bread.—The prices of wheaten bread in the metropolis, are from 8d to 8½d; of household ditto, 6d to 7½d per 4½ loaf.

Imperial Weekly Average.—Wheat 52s 10d; barley, 27s 8d; oats, 23s 4d; rye, 32s 10d; beans, 35s 10d; peas, 34s 10d.

The Sea Weekly Average.—Wheat, 55s 3d; barley, 28s 11d; oats, 23s 8d; rye, 33s 2d; beans, 35s 8d; peas, 34s 6d.

Duties on Foreign Corn.—Wheat, 17s 9d; barley, 9s; oats, 5s; rye, 9s 6d; beans, 7s 6d; peas, 8s 6d.

Tea.—Owing to several parcels, amounting to 16,000 packages being demanded for public sale on the 14th inst., the demand, privately, is heavy, at late rates.

Sugar.—On the whole, a full average amount of business is passing in this article, and prices are well supported.

Coffee.—All kinds of coffee—the supply of which on offer is good—move off slowly, at but little alteration in value.

Rice.—Bengal and most other kinds of rice are in good request, at improving figures.

Oils.—This market is in a very inactive state, and prices are with difficulty supported.

Hay and Straw.—Meadow hay, £3 0s to £4 3s; clover ditto, £4 5s to £5 15s; outstraw, £1 8s to £1 10s; wheat straw, £1 10s to £1 12s per load.

Tallow.—P.Y.C. is heavy, and the nearest quotation on the spot is 42s 3d per cwt. Town Tallow is abundant, at 41s 6d net cash.

Provisions.—The accounts from the plantations being considered unfavourable, the arrivals of bacon being small, that article has advanced 1s to 2s per cwt. Prime sizeable Waterford, landed, 51s to 54s; and heavy, 47s to 50s per cwt. A good business is doing on board and for forward delivery, at that amount of improvement. Hams firm, and a trifle lower. Lard steady, at 60s to 61s per cwt for Waterford bladdered.

Wool.—Owing to the heaviness at the late public sales, the private contract demand rules inactive, and the quotations have a downward tendency.

Potatoes.—Although the supply of old potatoes is small the demand is heavy, at drooping prices. New ones are becoming more abundant.

Hops.—The accounts from the plantations being considered unfavourable, the arrivals of hops in all directions, the demand here rules very firm, and the duty is backed at only £90,000. Prices are somewhat on the advance. New Kent pockets, £2 0s to £2 9s; New Sussex ditto, £2 0s to £2 10s.

Cattle (Friday).—Tunbridge Wells, 15s; West Wyalam, 11s; Banbury's Hutton, 11s 9d; Gordon, 11s 10d; 2nd prize, 11s 10s; 3rd prize, 11s 10s; 4th prize, 11s 10s; 5th prize, 11s 10s; 6th prize, 11s 10s; 7th prize, 11s 10s; 8th prize, 11s 10s; 9th prize, 11s 10s; 10th prize, 11s 10s; 11th prize, 11s 10s; 12th prize, 11s 10s; 13th prize, 11s 10s; 14th prize, 11s 10s; 15th prize, 11s 10s; 16th prize, 11s 10s; 17th prize, 11s 10s; 18th prize, 11s 10s; 19th prize, 11s 10s; 20th prize, 11s 10s; 21st prize, 11s 10s; 22nd prize, 11s 10s; 23rd prize, 11s 10s; 24th prize, 11s 10s; 25th prize, 11s 10s; 26th prize, 11s 10s; 27th prize, 11s 10s; 28th prize, 11s 10s; 29th prize, 11s 10s; 30th prize, 11s 10s; 31st prize, 11s 10s; 32nd prize, 11s 10s; 33rd prize, 11s 10s; 34th prize, 11s 10s; 35th prize, 11s 10s; 36th prize, 11s 10s; 37th prize, 11s 10s; 38th prize, 11s 10s; 39th prize, 11s 10s; 40th prize, 11s 10s; 41st prize, 11s 10s; 42nd prize, 11s 10s; 43rd prize, 11s 10s; 44th prize, 11s 10s; 45th prize, 11s 10s; 46th prize, 11s 10s; 47th prize, 11s 10s; 48th prize, 11s 10s; 49th prize, 11s 10s; 50th prize, 11s 10s; 51st prize, 11s 10s; 52nd prize, 11s 10s; 53rd prize, 11s 10s; 54th prize, 11s 10s; 55th prize, 11s 10s; 56th prize, 11s 10s; 57th prize, 11s 10s; 58th prize, 11s 10s; 59th prize, 11s 10s; 60th prize, 11s 10s; 61st prize, 11s 10s; 62nd prize, 11s 10s; 63rd prize, 11s 10s; 64th prize, 11s 10s; 65th prize, 11s 10s; 66th prize, 11s 10s; 67th prize, 11s 10s; 68th prize, 11s 10s; 69th prize, 11s 10s; 70th prize, 11s 10s; 71st prize, 11s 10s; 72nd prize, 11s 10s; 73rd prize, 11s 10s; 74th prize, 11s 10s; 75th prize, 11s 10s; 76th prize, 11s 10s; 77th prize, 11s 10s; 78th prize, 11s 10s; 79th prize, 11s 10s; 80th prize, 11s 10s; 81st prize, 11s 10s; 82nd prize, 11s 10s; 83rd prize, 11s 10s; 84th prize, 11s 10s; 85th prize, 11s 10s; 86th prize, 11s 10s; 87th prize, 11s 10s; 88th prize, 11s 10s; 89th prize, 11s 10s; 90th prize, 11s 10s; 91st prize, 11s 10s; 92nd prize, 11s 10s; 93rd prize, 11s 10s; 94th prize, 11s 10s; 95th prize, 11s 10s; 96th prize, 11s 10s; 97th prize, 11s 10s; 98th prize, 11s 10s; 99th prize, 11s 10s; 100th prize, 11s 10s; 101st prize, 11s 10s; 102nd prize, 11s 10s; 103rd prize, 11s 10s; 104th prize, 11s 10s; 105th prize, 11s 10s; 106th prize, 11s 10s; 107th prize, 11s 10s; 108th prize, 11s 10s; 109th prize, 11s 10s; 110th prize, 11s 10s; 111th prize, 11s 10s; 112th prize, 11s 10s; 113th prize, 11s 10s; 114th prize, 11s 10s; 115th prize, 11s 10s; 116th prize, 11s 10s; 117th prize, 11s 10s; 118th prize, 11s 10s; 119th prize, 11s 10s; 120th prize, 11s 10s; 121st prize, 11s 10s; 122nd prize, 11s 10s; 123rd prize, 11s 10s; 124th prize, 11s 10s; 125th prize, 11s 10s; 126th prize, 11s 10s; 127th prize, 11s 10s; 128th prize, 11s 10s; 129th prize, 11s 10s; 130th prize, 11s 10s; 131st prize, 11s 10s; 132nd prize, 11s 10s; 133rd prize, 11s 10s; 134th prize, 11s 10s; 135th prize, 11s 10s; 136th prize, 11s 10s; 137th prize, 11s 10s; 138th prize, 11s 10s; 139th prize, 11s 10s; 140th prize, 11s 10s; 141st prize, 11s 10s; 142nd prize, 11s 10s; 143rd prize, 11s 10s; 144th prize, 11s 10s; 145th prize, 11s 10s; 146th prize, 11s 10s; 147th prize, 11s 10s; 148th prize, 11s 10s; 149th prize, 11s 10s; 150th prize, 11s 10s; 151st prize, 11s 10s; 152nd prize, 11s 10s; 153rd prize, 11s 10s; 154th prize, 11s 10s; 155th prize, 11s 10s; 156th prize, 11s 10s; 157th prize, 11s 10s; 158th prize, 11s 10s; 159th prize, 11s 10s; 160th prize, 11s 10s; 161st prize, 11s 10s; 162nd prize, 11s 10s; 163rd prize, 11s 10s; 164th prize, 11s 10s; 165th prize, 11s 10s; 166th prize, 11s 10s; 167th prize, 11s 10s; 168th prize, 11s 10s; 169th prize, 11s 10s; 170th prize, 11s 10s; 171st prize, 11s 10s; 172nd prize, 11s 10s; 173rd prize, 11s 10s; 174th prize, 11s 10s; 175th prize, 11s 10s; 176th prize, 11s 10s; 177th prize, 11s 10s; 178th prize, 11s 10s; 179th prize, 11s 10s; 180th prize, 11s 10s; 181st prize, 11s 10s; 182nd prize, 11s 10s; 183rd prize, 11s 10s; 184th prize, 11s 10s; 185th prize, 11s 10s; 186th prize, 11s 10s; 187th prize, 11s 10s; 188th prize, 11s 10s; 189th prize, 11s 10s; 190th prize, 11s 10s; 191st prize, 11s 10s; 192nd prize, 11s 10s; 193rd prize, 11s 10s; 194th prize, 11s 10s; 195th prize, 11s 10s; 196th prize, 11s 10s; 197th prize, 11s 10s; 198th prize, 11s 10s; 199th prize, 11s 10s; 200th prize, 11s 10s; 201st prize, 11s 10s; 202nd prize, 11s 10s; 203rd prize, 11s 10s; 204th prize, 11s 10s; 205th prize, 11s 10s; 206th prize, 11s 10s; 207th prize, 11s 10s; 208th prize, 11s 10s; 209th prize, 11s 10s; 210th prize, 11s 10s; 211st prize, 11s 10s; 212nd prize, 11s 10s; 213th prize, 11s 10s; 214th prize, 11s 10s; 215th prize, 11s 10s; 216th prize, 11

THE BRIGHTON, LEWES, AND HASTINGS RAILWAY, OPENED TO LEWES.



THE BRIGHTON VIADUCT ACROSS THE PRESTON-ROAD.

This Railway, as many of our readers are, doubtless, aware, forms a portion of the main trunk Southern Coast Line, between Portsmouth and Dover; and is the property of the London and Brighton Railway Company. That portion of it which extends from Brighton to Lewes, was inspected by General Pasley on the 3rd instant, and was opened for general traffic on Monday last.

The line has several works of considerable magnitude and interest; a few of which we have selected for illustration. It branches from the London and Brighton line immediately after passing the New England Viaduct, and then crosses the Preston road by the Brighton Viaduct, a magnificent structure, com-

The first stone was laid by W. Nash, Esq., Chairman of the Company, on May 28, 1845; and on the 28th of March following, the last arch was keyed in. Perhaps, no similar construction, either for its extent or its beautiful proportions, has ever been completed in a shorter space of time. When viewed from the point selected by our Artist, this elegant specimen of railway engineering is seen to most advantage: on the elevated ground to the right is the extensive Terminus of the London and Brighton Railway; and in front lies the town of

level of the railway, through the cutting; then, four shafts were sunk into the heading from the top, at from 18 to 20 feet apart, down which the chalk rolled into waggons placed beneath, when it had once been loosened by the men with their



THE ROSE HILL CUTTING.

standing of an elliptic arch, 50 feet span, and 73 feet high; flanked, on one side, by 18, and on the other by 9, semicircular arches, 20 feet span: the former are built on a curve of 2 mile radius, and the latter on a 10 chain radius: they are of the same height throughout, and to be finished by a bold cornice, and handsome balustrades. The length of the viaduct is 400 yards, and ten millions of bricks were used in its construction. In consequence of its being on the curve, one side is above 40 feet longer than the other; all the arches radiate towards the centre of the curve; and the piers are 1 foot 8 inches thicker at one end than the other, in order to have the openings parallel. General Pasley, at the inspection, expressed himself much delighted with this noble work.

ducments is the interesting old town of Lewes, its castle and seven churches, and a host of other antiquarian relics. Proceeding thither, after crossing the Brighton Viaduct, we then pass through a short tunnel (sixty yards) beneath the Ditchling Road, and the deep chalk cutting on either side: we have engraved the latter, and our Artist has shown the mode adopted by Mr. Wythes, the contractor for the works, for getting and filling his chalk cuttings: the first step was to bore a hole, or heading, at the intended



THE HODSHROVE SKEW BRIDGE.

Brighton, with its fine expanse of sea; a picture of no ordinary interest, and sufficient of itself to repay the investment of an excursion-ticket and a day's holiday, independent of the many other attractions of this favoured locality.

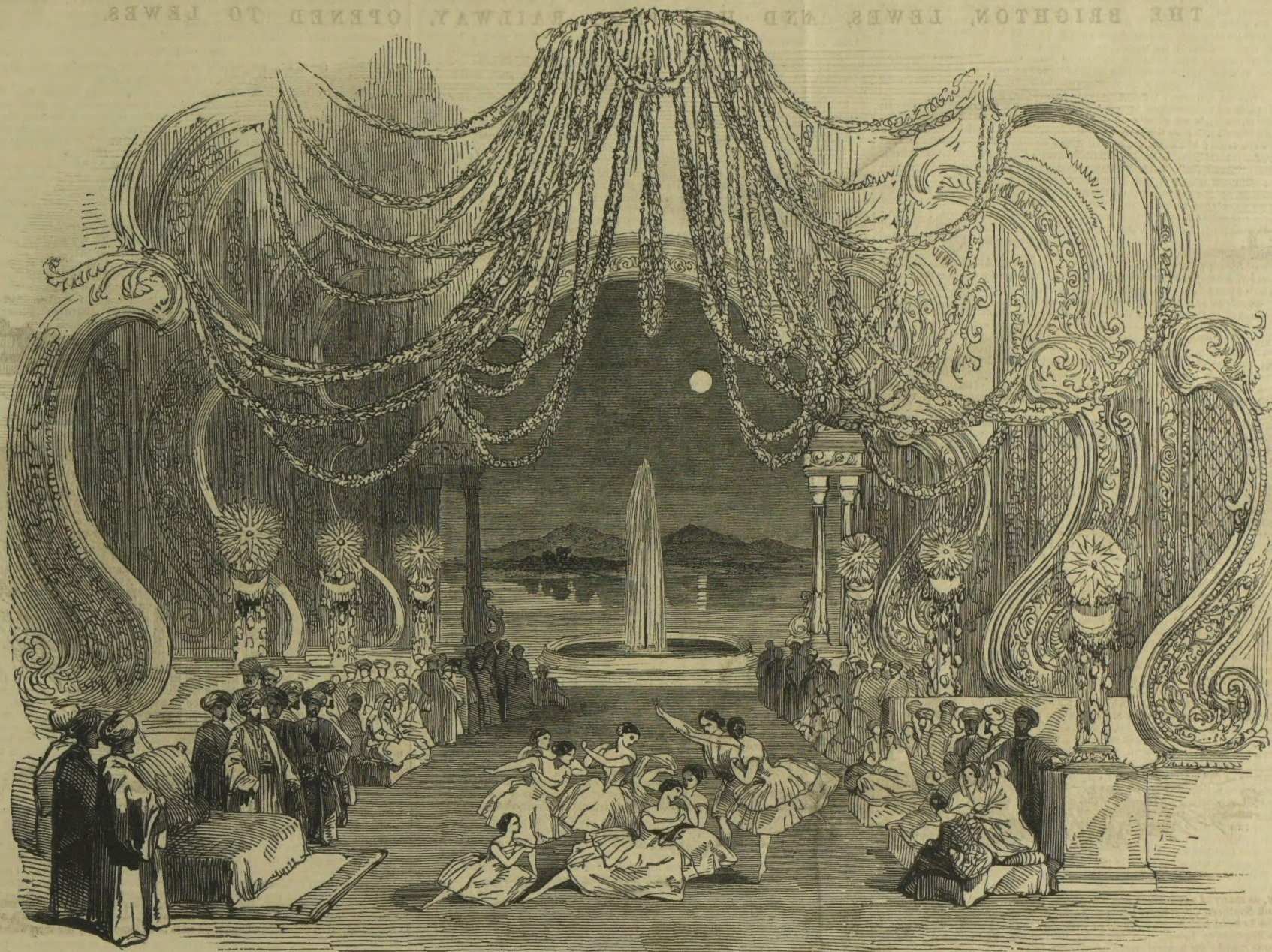
One of these in-

picks. Just beyond the cutting, a bridge crosses the road, forming the northern boundary of the parish of Brighton. After passing through another cutting of considerable depth, the line extends along the side of the hill at the back of the Cavalry Barracks; and consists of embankment and cutting combined. Another cutting brings us to Moulscombe, a neat villa, the grounds of which are bisected by the railway, and again connected by a bridge.

A deep cutting brings us to Hodshrove, where the Lewes turnpike-road is crossed by a skew-bridge of three arches, which we have engraved: the arches are of noble proportions and massive strength. From this point, the line, which had, hitherto, run on the western side of the Lewes road, lies entirely on the eastern side. A high embankment and a deep cutting follow; and we then pass a long embankment, skirting the front of the Earl of Chichester's park, at Stanmer. This is the most beautiful domain on the line: the estate comprehends the



THE FALMER TUNNEL.



SCENE FROM THE NEW BALLET OF "LALLA ROOKH," AT HER MAJESTY'S THEATRE.

whole parish and village of Stanmer, including the church; the park occupies a valley formed by one of those bold ranges of hills which adorn the coast of this county; and its undulatory surface, varied by thick masses of foliage, forms a rich contrast to the open downs by which it is environed.

The Stanmer embankment brings us to the foot of Falmer Hill, where a cutting commences, and is succeeded by a Tunnel, 500 yards in length, followed by a long and deep cutting; then a shorter one, and we obtain a sight of Lewes, St. Anne's Church and the Castle being the most prominent objects. Nothing remarkable occurs after this till we reach the foot of Water Shoot Hill, where the Railway crosses the Winterbourne; and, taking a curve to the right by a short tunnel, enters Southover, passing under the road, which leads from Lewes to Newhaven. It then crosses the Priory grounds (engraved in the number of our Journal detailing the recent antiquarian discoveries there), and thus arrives at the Lewes Station, which is in High-street, at the foot of School Hill.

The Engineer-in-Chief of the line is Mr. J. U. Rastrick; Mr. George Wythes being the contractor for the entire works, which have been executed under the direction of the Resident-Engineer, Mr. G. Meredith. We are indebted for some of the preceding details to Mr. H. P. Birt, as well for the assistance afforded by him to our artist in sketching the annexed views. A portion of the descriptive details is extracted from the *Brighton Gazette*.

The line was opened to the public, as we have stated, on Monday last; and on the same day was opened the line to Chichester; thus extending the "iron way" east towards Dover, and westward towards Chichester, in part of the great trunk Southern Coast Line. At Lewes, the event was celebrated by a general holiday on Monday; and it is curious to reflect that the railway passes very nearly in the "route of Ravenna's," along which the Roman soldiers marched nearly 1800 years since,—by Stanmer and Falmer, to the station Mutuantonis, now Lewes. The railway extension in the opposite direction to Chichester, the site of the Roman station Regnum, is of equal historical interest,—in associating the era of the colonizing of Britain with the noblest triumph of her civilisation—the Railway of our own Times.

HER MAJESTY'S THEATRE.

The great event of the week, at this Establishment, has been the production of the new ballet of "Lalla Rookh;" and, although we must defer till our next number the more minute details of its performance, we will endeavour to give our readers such an idea of the whole as to enable them to form for themselves an opinion of its merits.

The subject selected is, no doubt, highly appropriate for choregraphic purposes. Independently of the charm with which the genius of Moore has invested the plot of "Lalla Rookh," whose very name conjures up before us images of beauty and fairy-like brilliancy, the simplicity and intelligibility of the subject are highly advantageous for a ballet, while there is enough of romance and dramatic effect to give full scope for the display of pantomimic power in the artists, and to interest the feelings, as well as the fancy, of the spectators. The *locale* thus selected, with the splendid scenery, the magnificent buildings, the gorgeous costumes of the East, faithfully copied, can but produce a splendid effect on the stage, besides that it possesses a peculiar interest from the circumstances of the day.

The framers of the ballet have also enjoyed the advantage of the most enchanting models. Moore's descriptions of festive scenes, so rich in colouring, so minute in detail, so full of varied splendour, furnish admirable materials for a composition of this kind—the difficulty being that of selection, which has been, in this case, most judicious. The description of *Selim's Feast* in the *Shalimar*, from which the festivities of the durbur in the first scene are copied, and, above all, the "Feast of the Roses," from the "Light of the Harem," given in the last *tableau*, are, perhaps, the most charming passages of the kind to be met with throughout "Lalla Rookh." The latter, the idea of which is beyond measure poetical and graceful, and more approaching our idea of a fairy *fete* than an actual scene of earth, seems, from its very nature, to claim a choregraphic representation, and we can only wonder that it has now been attempted for the first time.

The great and striking merit of this ballet is that all engaged—composers, choregraphic and musical, the scene-painter, and the fair Cerito herself—seem to have imbibed the inspiration of the poet. The dances—entirely Indian in character, and in the manner in which they are executed; the music, partly selected from Felicien David's "Desert," an *Oriental composition par excellence*; and the scenery, which has all the warm Eastern colouring, and is, moreover, faithful to the descriptions and sketches of travellers to those interesting regions—all are in harmony with the design of the great poet. No expense has been spared to render the mounting of the ballet perfect, and we are assured that, in one scene, there are no less than two hundred dancers on the stage.

We will now proceed to a brief notice of the principal dances. In the first *tableau* the most remarkable is the "Pas Symbolique"—copied from the native dances of the Hindoos, in which they are continually forming into varied groups, imitative of natural objects. This is most fanciful, and, we believe, entirely novel on the stage. The following are some of the figures represented by *Lalla Rookh* and the Eastern Maidens:—

| | | |
|--------------|---------------------|----------------------------|
| Hermes, | The Harp, | The Car of the Rising Sun, |
| The Shell, | The Framed Picture, | The Butterflies, |
| The Kioaks, | The Morning Breeze, | The Sun's Rays, |
| The Cage, | The Stars, | The Living Statue, and |
| The Mirrors, | The Pine Apples, | its Pedestal. |

The second *tableau* presents to us the dreary waste across which the *Princess* and her suite are travelling on their way to Cashmere. Here the well-known "March of the Caravan," from Felicien David's "Desert," is most happily introduced; the peculiar rhythm and the wild character of this march, give a striking

originality to the whole scene—a most novel one for a ballet. Then comes on a fearful tempest, and again the "Storm" of Felicien David magnificently describes the warring of the elements. Then follows the preservation of *Lalla Rookh* by the devotedness of the poet, and the return of calm. Then we have the wild Arabian air of the Chibouk, played by *Feramorz*, to the tune of which Cerito executes a striking and peculiar dance, while *Fadladeen* is sent to sleep by the fumes of his pipe. Then follows the "Sunrise," the music of which every amateur remembers with pleasure. The whole of this *tableau* is characteristic in the extreme, and strikingly contrasted with the brilliant feasts with which the ballet begins and concludes.

The "Feast of Roses" forms the last scene of the ballet; and it is while the festival proceeds that the recognition of the lovers takes place. We have, after this, the "Pas de Corbilles" of the fair maidens of Cashmere, and the "Pas de Neuf," executed by Cerito and her attendant nymphs. The brilliant pageantry that surrounds them, the bright and varied colours of the floral feast, and the graceful movements of the dancers, form an enchanting picture.

The lyrical performances of the week have consisted of "Don Pasquale," "Norma," and "Il Matrimonio," each and all displaying three of the principal

actors—Grisi, Mario, Lablache—in parts so totally opposed to each other, that it is difficult to conceive such a versatility of talent, and such a power of disguising their identity.

MUSIC.

ALESSANDRO STRADELLA, ROMANTIC OPERA IN THREE ACTS; COMPOSED BY F. FLÖTOW, AND ADAPTED TO THE ENGLISH STAGE BY MR. BENEDICT; THE LIBRETTO BY MR. BUNN.

Considerable interest was manifested to hear the first performance of this opera; and Drury Lane Theatre on Saturday night was completely filled. It was well received, and may be pronounced to be a legitimate success; but it was not a triumphant one, and certainly in no way approached the *furor* which has attended its career in Germany. It has been observed that the work is more calculated to please the public than the critics and professors, and this remark has been proved to be just, not only as regards this country, but also in the musical



SCENE FROM THE NEW OPERA OF "STRADELLA," AT DRURY LANE THEATRE.

towns of Germany. The Teutonic critics in recording the rapturous feeling in its favour carefully abstain themselves from eulogy. Here less good nature has been displayed, and "Stradella" has been unmercifully condemned by the writers. We think that judgment has been in this instance prematurely pronounced, for the opera has not been done justice to. It is useless to deny that the choral and orchestral exertions, as well as those of the principal vocalists, on the first night, were as bad as bad could be. Grave mistakes were also made, in our opinion, in the conception of the respective parts; and the absence of a Conductor capable of giving the right colouring to the music was a serious drawback. We do not mean for a moment to assert that the German success of this opera can at all be accounted for on rational grounds, but to declare that it is altogether rubbish, is manifestly absurd. The music is light and agreeable, devoid of all learning, but at times nicely instrumented. It went tamely because the artists were tame; but if better, or well done, we feel persuaded the applause would increase materially. Like the compositions of the *opera-comique* school, to which class "Stradella" decidedly appertains, it requires good acting as well as singing; with our artists it has little chance of either at present. We attribute no blame to the manager; on the contrary, he deserves every credit for producing an opera that has attained such continental fame; and he has spared no expense in the *mise en scene*. The scenery by Grievé is charming; nothing can be more beautiful than the Venetian View by Moonlight, Stradella's Villa in the second act; and the last scene, of St. Peter's at Rome during the Festival of the Madonna.

The story of *Stradella* is well known. Born in Naples in 1645, he was engaged for some time as a composer and singing-master at Venice, and was the instructor of *Hortensia*, a young lady of a noble Roman family, who was the mistress of a patrician. *Stradella* and the pupil were mutually smitten, and fled from the "Bridge of Sighs" to Rome. The Venetian nobleman despatched two assassins to the Papal City to kill *Stradella*, but his exquisite singing deterred them from their foul intention. *Stradella* and *Hortensia* went to Turin, and were protected by the *Duchess of Savoy*, but an attempt was not the less made on his life. *Stradella* was ill for some months, from his severe wounds, but ultimately recovered. The malignant designs of his Venetian foe were ultimately accomplished at Genoa, in 1678, and both *Stradella* and *Hortensia* were murdered in open day. It was Bourdelot, the musical historian of the time, who has left a circumstantial record of this tragical history.

Flotow's opera opens in Venice, with the carrying off of *Leonora* (Miss Rainforth), in the midst of the Carnival, by *Stradella*; the masquers, who are on the side of the popular tenor, frustrating the attempts of *Signor Bassi*, her guardian (Weiss), to recover his ward.

In the second act there is the marriage of *Stradella* and *Leonora* at Rome, and the arrival of *Barbarino* (Burdini), and *Malvolio* (Stretton), the two ruffians hired by *Bassi* to assassinate *Stradella*.

In the third act *Bassi* arrives at Rome, to see if his agents have perpetrated the wicked act, but finds them so charmed with *Stradella's* voice, that they refuse to obey his orders. He increases the promised reward, and they again consent; but the tenor rehearses a hymn to the virgin, imploring mercy and grace for the hardened sinner. This air has the effect of not only converting the two bravoes, but their employer also, and after a candid avowal to *Stradella* of their defeated project, *Bassi* gives his consent to the marriage of his ward, and the opera closes in a grand chorus of devotees at the Festival of the Madonna.

There is no speaking. The action is carried on in accompanied recitative, but principally in choral responses. In the first act there is little to strike the ear. *Harrison* has a long serenade, and with Miss Rainforth a *Notturno*; but there were some portions of the finale not destitute of spirit. In the second act Miss Rainforth had an interesting air. *Stretton* and *Burdini* have two duets, the last a *Bacchanalian* one, which was encoored, and is clever. The "Bell" chorus is also extremely pretty; and *Harrison's* romance pleased the audience so much that the last verse was called for a second time. In the third act, *Harrison* has a common-place song about Italy, which is turned into a duo with Miss Rainforth, and finally becomes a quartet with *Stretton* and *Burdini*. A long trio between Weiss, *Burdini*, and *Stretton*, has a delicious slow movement like an English glee, which was rapturously encoored. The hymn of *Harrison* is a lovely composition, but he was unable to do it justice. The overture contains several themes, heard afterwards throughout the opera; but it is a very poor affair—quite unworthy of the second repetition that it received after a strenuous battle.

Since the above article was penned, we heard "Stradella" for the second time, on its third representation on Tuesday night. We think better of the music, but worse of the execution. Our artists have no notion of the light French school of acting. The two assassins are *buff* parts, but are rendered "Victorian" brizards by *Stretton* and *Burdini*; and *Harrison* walks through the character of the impassioned tenor like the dignified tragedian of *Richardson's troupe*. The chorus singers were coarse, and often awfully out of tune; and the band played without accent. It is quite clear that operas of the French comic school are not adapted for our lyrical stage.

MADAME THILLON AT THE HAYMARKET THEATRE.

This captivating vocalist had a triumphant reception on Wednesday night, on her appearance in Auber's popular opera of "Le Domino Noir," produced under the title of "The Black Domino, or a Night's Adventure." Mr. T. German Reede, the conductor of the band, having adapted the music to the English stage, that Madame Thillon is heard to greater advantage than on a large stage is unquestionable. Her *piquante* play, her arch smiles, and winning grace, are as much attractive, if not more, than her vocal displays. She is, however, a brilliant singer, and when she does not strain her voice too much, the quality, although thin, is sweet. Her flexibility does not approach the astonishing facility of the celebrated *Cinti* *Dumoreau*, for whom Auber composed the "Domino Noir"; but our pretty countrywoman possesses combined powers of fascination which are irresistible. Her *coiffure* was changed. Instead of the frizzed ringlets, her hair was dressed after the Spanish fashion, with the gracefully-flowing *manilla*. She did not create a very great sensation in the first act; but in the concerted piece in the second, in which she assumes a rustic garb and manners, a rapturous encore was elicited; and, in the Aragonese song, with castanet obligato and dance, the *furore* was unbounded. In the long and difficult scene in the third act, she sang exquisitely—nothing but its length prevented its repetition. The enthusiasm at the fall of the curtain vented itself in repeated cheers and showers of bouquets.

In the part of the heroine, Madame Thillon has four costumes, the most picturesque being the Aragonese, in the second act. So far, then, as Thillon is concerned, it was a great success; but there were terrible drawbacks. With the exception of the intelligent Miss F. Horton, nothing could be worse than the cast. The tenor, in the original French libretto, is a French cavalier. He was made, by the English translator, a rollicking Irishman, who utters bad jokes in the most serious situations of the drama. Mr. Hudson did not improve on the coarse sketch assigned to him. It will be remembered that this artist gained some fame at Drury-Lane Theatre, by singing in "Acis and Galatea;" but as he is no musician, and his voice appears to have deserted him, a pretty *gag* he made of the tender tenor. In the last act, there is an admirable accumulation of surprises, owing to the *Domino Noir* (Thillon) having been taken in turn for the wife of an English Lord, the Queen of Spain, a rustic, and a nun; and the climax of despair on the part of the bewildered lover in the French version is most powerfully wrought. *Condere* and *Roger*, two celebrated tenors of the *Opera Comique*, distinguished themselves greatly in this scene; but here it was a dead failure, the ribaldry of the Irishman being felt to be out of place, whilst a novice is supposed to be on the point of taking the veil. Mr. H. Holl plays the part of the lovers' friends, but as he cannot sing, Mr. Caulfield, who is under the delusion that he has a voice, was making a noise, through the second act, for Mr. Holl. Mr. James Bland's vocal powers have long deserted him; he has a capital part of the Porter of a convent, who is a sanctified sinner; but his delineation was that of his flesh-and-blood *Ogre* in the burlesque. Nor was *Brindal's Lord Pomicestone* a happy conception. Of the choruses—save that of the chattering Nuns, in the last act—nothing good can be mentioned, and it was, perhaps, wise to have omitted so much of their music. Whilst we can but praise Mr. Reed for his evident anxiety to keep his instrumentalists under in the accompaniments, it must be frankly owned that such a band was unfit for a lyrical theatre. The *mise en scene* calls for praise, but if it is intended to change the system of the Haymarket dramatic speciality for an operatic undertaking, it is quite clear that an entire revolution must take place, after the exhibition of Wednesday's inadequate resources.

BEETHOVEN QUARTET SOCIETY.

The Quatuors executed by Sivioli and Sainton (alternately first and second violins), Hill (viola), and Rousselot (violinello), on Monday evening, at the seventh meeting, were Mozart's No. 2, Op. 18, in B flat, and No. 1, Op. 10, in G; Haydn's, in D minor, No. 2, Op. 76; and Beethoven's, in A minor (posthumous), dedicated to Prince Galitzin.

The eighth and last meeting for the season will take place on the 22nd of June. The skilful party of exeuntists above named have also invited the members of the Society to a performance of the "Posthumous Quartet," in B flat, in its full integrity; that is, with the grand fugue, forming his seventeenth quartet in Rousselot's new edition, as its concluding movement. This interesting invitation comes off on Saturday afternoon next, at 76, Harley-street, at four o'clock.

The Committee have issued an address, thanking the members for their support, and stating that, as they have accomplished their mission of establishing the perfect execution of Beethoven's Quartets, they will now retire, and leave the future conduct of the Society in the hands of the Professors, with Mr. Rousselot as the Manager. We certainly think that some testimonial ought to be presented to Mr. Alsager, the enthusiastic amateur, who has been enabled, by his tact and judgment, to carry out the principle of the Society with such signal success; and we are glad to learn that the matter will be taken up in the right spirit, not only by the amateurs, but by the profession at large.

CONCERTS.

MR. CIPRIANI POTTER.—The annual Morning Concert of this clever pianist and composer, who has been for some years the respected principal of the Royal Academy of Music, was honourably distinguished from the fashionable entertainments, by a selection of classical music, executed by a first-rate band of upwards of sixty eminent professors. A new Symphony in E flat, performed for the first time, composed by Mr. Potter, is a work of considerable merit, although not remarkable for originality. The movement that seemed to please the most was the Andante with Baumann's bassoon obligato. A duet in F, also by Mr. Potter, was admirably played by the composer and Mr. W. H. Holmes. Beethoven's lovely Concerto in G was most artistically rendered by the *beneficiario*, who gained an encore in the Andante in E minor. When we add that Mozart's Symphony in C No. 1, and Weber's Overture ("Ruler of the Spirits"), were included in the scheme, the unexceptionable character of this Concert will be established. The vocalists were Madame Caradori Allan, Miss Birch, the Misses Williams, and Signor Marras, who sang pieces by Mozart, Spohr, Rossini, Curschman, Donizetti, and Bellini. Mr. Lucas was the conductor, and Blagrove first violin. In the

band were Lindley, Howell, Casolani, Hill, Moratt, Kearns, Hatton, Thirlwall, Patey, Paton, the Loders, the Calkins, Willy, Ribas, G. Cooke, Lazarus, Williams, the Harpers, W. Cramer, Platt, T. Thomas, Flower, Anfossi, Phillips, Dando, Gattie, the Smithies, Chipp, Severn, Wagstaff, Watts, Griesbach, Pigot, Banister, &c.

MR. FREDERICK CHATTERTON.—This clever harp performer gave a Morning Concert on Monday, at the Princess's Room, which was fully attended. He performed two fantasias composed by himself, and was much applauded. Signor Casella, a celebrated violinist, distinguished himself in a solo, and created quite a sensation. Sivioli was encoored in a violin solo. The Distin Family played on the Sax Horns exquisitely, Mr. Richardson on the flute, Mr. Kialmark on the piano, and Regondi on the concertina. The vocalists were Miss Birch, Miss Hawes, Miss S. Novello, the Misses Pyne, Miss Cubitt, Mdlle. Bochkoltz, Mrs. Weiss, Miss Dolby, Mr. Hobbs, Mr. Weiss, Mr. John Parry, Mr. Crouch, Mr. Harrison, and Signor Brizzi.

MR. WILSON.—An agreeable variety was introduced in the entertainment of this popular vocalist at the Music Hall, on Monday evening, by his clever recitation of Allan Ramsay's celebrated pastoral comedy of "The Gentle Shepherd," and by the singing of several beautiful songs by that poet. Mr. Wilson was much applauded, and received several encores. Mr. Land officiated as accompanist, with ability. Scotch melody is still in the ascendant; but with such excellent taste as Mr. Wilson evinces, and his pure tenor voice, little surprise can be felt at their continued popularity.

MR. ISAAC COLLINS.—The Concert given by this artist at the Western Literary Institution, on Monday last, was rendered remarkable by the fact that every item in the programme was executed by the members of his family, some of whom possess considerable merit, particularly the violinist and violoncellist. We believe that Mr. Collins is father of the Mdlle. Coletti, who lately gave a concert at the Hanover-square Rooms.

CHORAL FUND.—The Annual Concert on behalf of this benevolent institution was given on Monday night at the Hanover-square Rooms, under Royal and distinguished patronage. The report of the committee is not very favourable, we regret to learn, as to the financial affairs, but we hope that the appeal has not been without success. The programme was conducted by Sir H. R. Bishop and Mr. G. F. Harris presided at the organ. There was an excellent band, with T. Cooke, Willy, the Harpers, G. Cooke, Kearns, Blagrove, Lucas, Phillips, Eames, Castell, Schroeder, Jay, Card, Rae, the Calkins, Anderson, Goodban, &c. The solo instrumentalists were Madame Dulcken and Mr. Wallace, as pianists; Mr. F. Chatterton, harp; Mr. H. Chipp, violoncello; and the Distin Family. The vocalists were Miss Rainforth, the Misses Pyne, Miss S. Flower, Miss Lincoln, Miss A. Byers, and Miss Hawes; Messrs. Bennett, Lockey, Bodda, Pyne, Kench, and John Parry.

Mrs. A. SHAW.—This celebrated contralto had a Morning Concert on Saturday, at the Hanover-square Rooms. There was a numerous and fashionable assemblage to do honour to one of the greatest singers England can boast of. There is but one feeling of regret that the unfortunate defect of intonation which for three years has befallen Mrs. Shaw, is of a nature to compel her retirement as a public singer. Perhaps, rest for one or two years may restore the once truthful quality she possessed so eminently in tone. We can ill spare such a splendid talent; but we are consoled in the hope that, as she is about to devote herself to private tuition, she may produce pupils with her superb school of declamatory eloquence. The programme did not contain any novelties. Mr. Benedict was the accompanist, and executed a pianoforte fantasia, in the absence of Madame Dulcken from indisposition. Piatil played two of his exquisite violoncello pieces, and Mr. F. Chatterton, a harp solo. The vocalists were Madame Caradori Allan, Madame Hennelle, Miss Rainforth, Miss Lincoln, Mdlle. Schloss; Signori Brizzi, Ciabatta, and Marras, and Herr Pischek.

MDLLE. PAULINE LANG.—This accomplished vocalist gave an agreeable *matinée musicale*, on Saturday, at 76, Harley-street; and, in addition to her own clever displays, the talents of Mdlle. Bochkoltz, Herr Pischek and Hezel, were put in requisition. The solo instrumentalists were Madame D'Eichtal, *harpiste*; Madame de Dietz, *pianiste*; Hansmann and Ehrmann, violoncellists; and Signor Emiliani and Mr. Willy, violinists. A fashionable auditory was assembled.

MADAME DULCKEN.—The monster programme of this pianiste, at her Annual Morning Concert, at the Opera House Room, contained upwards of 30 pieces. We are no admirers of these lengthy entertainments, in which quantity is regarded and not quality. It, of course, becomes a necessity that the half-dozen really distinguished artists must be supported by a vast array of mediocrities, to swell out the scheme, and all kinds of "cuts" are unmercifully made in compositions to rain an extra minute. One of the most healthy signs of the times, is the evident falling off in the attraction of these huge, crude, and undigested *matinées* called "Grand Concerts," although there is no orchestra, and nothing but a monotonous pianoforte accompaniment to sustain the singers and solo players for upwards of four hours. Madame Dulcken fortunately has done better for art than gain a name by these speculative affairs. The classical meetings at her own residence have gained for her a great name. She is a most exquisite pianiste—one who has maintained her position in the highest rank for years, and we hope to see her achieve with the "Grand Concert" what she has done so well with chamber performances. The instrumentalists were the Distin Family, Parish Alvars, Sivioli, Signor Ciohi, the celebrated trombone player, Mr. Willy, and Herr Kellerman. Madame Dulcken played in brilliant style Döhler's Fantasia on the "Lucia" themes. She also executed, with Mr. Wallace, a duet for two pianofortes, composed by the latter, on themes from Halévy's "Eclair," and with Sivioli, a duet for violin and piano. The vocalists were Madame Castellan, Mdlle. Schloss, Madame Hennelle, Mdlle. Ruppel, Miss Birch, Miss Rainforth, Herr Pischek and Hezel, Signori Marras, the two Lablaches, and Fornasari. Madame Thillon was announced, but was afflicted with one of those sudden indispositions with which she has been tormented during the season, causing, at the eleventh hour, some half-dozen disappointments. Mr. John Parry gave momentary life to the heaviness, by his comic ditties. Mr. Benedict was the accompanist.

MR. HENRY RUSSELL.—This vocalist gave his entertainment at Sadler's Wells Theatre, on Monday night, with great success, receiving, as usual, several encores.

MR. J. B. CRAMER.—The veteran John Cramer, in his day one of the greatest pianists, gave a performance yesterday morning (Friday), at the Hanover-square Rooms, of pieces newly adapted by him from the quartets of Haydn, Mozart, and Beethoven. We shall notice this remarkable programme next week, being too late for our first edition.

M. JULIEN'S CONCERTS D'ETE.—We are unable to report progress as to last night's opening at Covent-Garden Theatre, but we take the earliest opportunity to acknowledge with pleasure the evident desire manifested by M. Julien to elevate the character of his entertainments. Whatever may be our opinion as to his peculiarities as a conductor, there can be no question as to the zeal and ability he has displayed to afford to the public, at the cheapest rate, the advantage of hearing the works of the best masters adequately performed. He now begins a series of Vocal Concerts, and has had the spirit to engage Pischek, Hezel, Goldberg, Miss Birch, Mdlle. Goldberg, and the Misses Williams, with Sivioli, Sainton, Viueuxtemp, Rousselot, Hansmann, Barrett, Baumann, König, Richardson, Lazarus, Prospre, &c. M. Julien refers with justice to the talent he has secured, which could only be heard before at the half-guinea concerts without a band. The members of the musical profession may dislike the reduced prices, but the public at large will approve of them.

MR. H. WILDE.—This clever pianist gave a Soirée Musicale on Friday at the residence of C. Fox, Esq., in Westbourne Terrace.

BENEDICT'S "CRUSADEERS."—On the occasion of the fiftieth representation of this opera at Drury-Lane Theatre, last night, a concert was given, in which the prima donna Madame Montenegro, made her first appearance in London, of whom we shall speak in our next publication.

MUSICAL CHIT CHAT.

The Philharmonic rehearsal this morning at the Hanover Square Rooms is for the seventh Concert on Monday night, at which Madame Dulcken will perform Parish Alvars' manuscript Pianoforte Concerto, and M. Viueuxtemp's a Violin Concerto, Beethoven's Symphony in D, Onslow's in C, Weber's overture to the "Ruler of the Spirits," and a new overture by Spohr will be performed. The vocalists are Mdlle. Vera, Miss Bassano, and Miss Poole.

On Tuesday evening Mr. Howard Glover's Concert, the fourth and last of the "Vocal Concerts," and the sixth meeting of the "Musical Union," as also the *Matinée* of Master and Miss Day.

On Wednesday morning Mr. Moscheles' Farewell Concert, and in the evening the second series of Mr. Lucas's evenings will be commenced.

On Friday the anniversary festival of the Western Madrigal Society, at Freemason's Hall; and in the morning Mdlle. Borchhardt's Concert.

On Saturday morning the fourth and last concert of the Royal Academy of Music.

FOREIGN MUSICAL NEWS.

The new work, "David," in three acts—*opéra-biblique*, as it is designated—composed by M. Mermet, the libretto by M. Malleille, founded on the late M. Soume's tragedy of "Saul," played at the *Odéon* under the Restoration, has been produced at the "Académie Royale de Musique," in Paris, but with no great success. *David* was enacted by Madame Stoltz, *Saul* by M. Brémont, and *Goliath* by M. Bessin. Mdlle. Nau and Mdlle. Moisson, and M. Gardoni, were included in the cast. There was a ballet introduced, of course, by M. Coralli, danced by Dumilâtre, Plunkett, Demier, Robert, Caroline, and Dubignon. It seems that the Sun even danced an unrehearsal Mazourka, to the delight of the audience, in an effect of sunrise. In consequence of "David's" failure, Flotow's opera of "Le Forestier ou l'ame en peine" will be immediately produced.

Onslow, the composer has addressed a letter to the *Revue et Gazette Musicale*, speaking in the highest terms of the singing of Jenny Lind, at the Aix-la-Chapelle Festival. He also praises highly the general execution of the amateurs, conducted by Mendelssohn. The inauguration of Rossini's Statue, in the Opera vestibule, took place on Tuesday last, when the "Stabat Mater" was performed by Gardoni (tenor), Tamburini (baritone), and Mdlle. Dobré and Moisson (soprano and contralto). Tamburini sang the "Figaro" and "Maenotto" scenes; and the duo from the first mentioned opera was sung by Madame Cinti Dumoreau and Barrolihet. Cinti gave the "Cenerentola" finale, "Non più mesta," and the whole concluded with the prayer from "Moise," and the second act of "William Tell," by Duprez, Barrolihet, Mdlle. Nau and Brémont.

Letters from Madrid describe the success of Persiani, Salvi, and Ronconi as immense. The Milanollo-sister violinists—are enjoying a brilliant career in Germany. Mdlle. Tuczec, who sang at the Bonn Festival last year, is now the star of Berlin, and in Auber's "Crown Diamonds," has created quite a *furore*. Madame Guy Stephen and M. Petipa have been dancing with glory at Cadiz. Leopold de Meyer, the pianist, was last heard of in New Orleans. Madame Parepapa (formerly Miss Elizabeth Seguin), was the *prima donna* of Barcelona, and had been presented with a golden crown. Mrs. E. Seguin (formerly Miss Child), and E. Seguin, the basso, are stars at New York of the first magnitude. Miss Noble (daughter of Noble, the dancer) is the popular vocalist of Turin.

THE MUSICAL UNION.—This Society is now honoured with Prince Albert as its Royal Patron. We are convinced, from the well-known taste and musical knowledge of his Royal Highness, that the perfect performances at these meetings are calculated to afford the Prince Consort unmitigated satisfaction. We have great pleasure in announcing that the Committee have sanctioned the Illustration, by our artists, of one of these celebrated *réunions*.

THE DUKE OF WELLINGTON'S VISIT TO BURFORD'S PANORAMA OF THE BATTLE OF SOBRAON.

On Saturday last, his Grace the Duke of Wellington visited Mr. Burford's Panorama of the Battle of Sobraon, when it was observed by those who were fortunate enough to be present, that his Grace's countenance evinced the deepest interest, and was lighted up with the most vivid enthusiasm; an unmistakable testimony to the truthful merit of the Picture of what Lord Hardinge has truly described as "one of the most daring exploits ever achieved."

The Panorama is taken from an elevated position within the entrenchments, and, consequently, embraces every object of importance in the eventful struggle, both within and without; some trifling liberty being taken as regards time, the more effectually to combine the various points of interest. Thus, Major-General Sir R. Dick is leading on the British troops, whose standards have been planted on the fortifications; the 7th Brigade, under Brigadier Stacey, are driving the affrighted Sikhs in every direction. Towards the centre, the battle is raging with awful fury:—

"To the right is seen the 1st division, under Major-General Sir H. Smith; the 1st and 2nd brigades, under Brigadiers Hicks and Penny, having overcome every obstruction, dashing through the front, charging right and left, and committing great havoc." In the distance is the river, with the half sunken bridge, over which countless masses are hurrying in complete disorder; whilst at the ford a little above, thousands are precipitating themselves into the water, to escape, if possible, from the galling and destructive fire poured upon them by the British on all sides. And to the south, the 2nd Division, under Major-General Gilbert, with the reserves, having carried the centre, are advancing with the utmost coolness and intrepidity, completing the work of destruction. On all sides, the most determined bravery is conspicuous—hand to hand combats, of the fiercest description—bold rencontres between horse and foot—and the desperate stand of individuals against numbers—present scenes of terrific interest." Yet, with all this crowd of incidents, there is a fearful distinctness, which can scarcely fail to impress any spectator.

LUNAR RAINBOW AT BAHIA.

(To the Editor.)

Bahia, 17th April, 1846.

Having read in a late number of your journal an account of a Lunar Rainbow seen in England, I have taken the present opportunity of giving you a short account of one I saw the other night here.

On the 13th inst., the weather was very rough all day, a strong southerly wind blowing, now and then accompanied by a shower of rain. It was just after one of these showers that the moon became unclouded and shone in all her splendour for a few minutes—at 8 hours 30 minutes, p.m. At 8.35, happening to go to the west end of the house, I saw a most beautiful Rainbow, with duplicate, over the Bay; the colours of the principal bow were exceedingly vivid, and gave me the impression that if the darkness were taken away they would be as bright and strong as the colours of any Solar Rainbow; no particular colour was predominant, except, perhaps, the orange a little. When I first saw the Rainbow, it was three quarters of a complete arc, the south limb being the deficient one: the wind, however, blowing hard, and the clouds travelling exceedingly fast at the time, the Bow soon became diminished in size, and at 8.45, both it and the moon disappeared. The duplicate was visible until the last, though, of course, much fainter than the principal Bow, which also was much fainter at the last.

The moon was 48 hours and a few odd minutes past the full, and from 24 to 25 degrees above the horizon; consequently, the Bow was a very large one. The weather since has been showery, and, for one day, the 14th, the wind blew very much.

I remain, &c.,

EDMUND HUNT.

RAILWAY LIABILITIES.—A decision of considerable importance as regards supposed claims against Provisional Committeemen was given in the Court of Exchequer on Wednesday. It was a case "Law against Wilson," and was an action for goods sold and delivered and supplied to the defendant as a member of the Provisional Committee of Southampton, Petersfield, and London Direct Railway Company. The sum sought to be recovered was £58 17s. 6d. All that was proved on the part of the plaintiff was that the defendant had verbally stated that he had no objection to become a "Director" of the Company. Fifty shares had been allotted to him, but he had never taken them up. Mr. Baron Parke in leaving the case to the Jury, said, it was in the first instance necessary for the plaintiff to make out that there had been an express contract entered into by the defendant in person, or by his agent, and that it was only upon such ground that he could recover. The Jury, before they could make the defendant liable to this claim, must be satisfied that he had given his consent, or had meant to become a member of the Provisional Committee; and, further, that in that capacity he had intended to take upon himself all the responsibilities which the Managing Committee might think proper to incur. The Jury returned a verdict for the defendant. Mr. Baron Parke then said, that it was not to be supposed that because a man allowed his name to be inserted in the list of Provisional Committeemen, he made himself responsible for every act or every liability of a Managing Committee, unless it could be proved that he had acted in the conduct of the concern.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

HER MAJESTY'S THEATRE.—The Nobility, Subscribers, and the Public are respectfully informed, that there will be AN EXTRA NIGHT on THURSDAY NEXT, JUNE 18, 1846, when will be performed, Bellini's Celebrated Opera, I PURITANI. Principal Characters—Elvira, Made. Crisi; Giorgio, Sig. Lablache; Arturo, Sig. Mario; and Riccardo, Sig. Fornasari. With other ENTERTAINMENTS, in which Madame Castellan will appear.

To conclude with an entirely new Grand Oriental Ballet, entitled LALLA ROOKH; or, the Rose of Lahore. Founded on the admired Poem of Thomas Moore, Esq. COMPOSED BY M. Perrot. The Music composed by Signor Pugnani, and partly translated from Felicien David's celebrated Ode Symphonique of "The Desert." The Scenery by Mr. Charles Marshall. Lalla Rookh, Mdlle. Cerito; Emporor Aurungzebe, M. Venafra; Faidadeen, M. Perrot; Alifia, M. St. Leon; His Ambassador, M. Di Mattia; in attendance on Lalla Rookh, Mdlles. Demelisse, Cassan, James, Lamoureux, Julien, and Honore; Princess of the Court of Bucharia, Mdlle. Louise Tagliani. Principal Dances: First Tableau—Pas Symbolique, Mdlle. Cerito, supported by Mdlles. Demelisse, Cassan, James, and Honore, and Corps de Ballet. Third Tableau—Le Chibouk: Pas Seul, Mdlle. Cerito. Last Tableau—Fest of Roses: Pas des Corbeilles: Mdlles. Lamoureux and Julien, and Corps de Ballet. Pas de Deux, by Mdlle. Cerito, Mdlle. Louise Tagliani, and M. St. Leon; supported by Mdlles. Demelisse, Cassan, James, Lamoureux, Julien, and Honore.—Applications for Boxes, Stalls, and Tickets, to be made at the Box-office, Opera Colonnade. Doors open at Seven; the Opera to commence at Eight past Seven o'clock.

ASTLEY'S ROYAL AMPHITHEATRE.—Proprietor, Mr. W. BATTY.—Patronised by her Most Gracious Majesty the Queen, Prince Albert, the Prince of Wales, and the Princess Royal.—Glorious success of the new Military Spectacle of our Asiatic Conquest.—Second and last week of the veritable General Tom Thumb in his popular drama, MONDAY, JUNE 16th, and following evenings, THE SIKH INVASION; or, England's Victories of 1845; in which the whole resources of the Establishment will be brought forward. Splendid SCENES of the HIPPODROME, by the French and English Artists; the whole concluding with the laughable Extravanga of HOP O' MY THUMB; or, the Ogre and his Seven Leagued Boots; in which the General Tom Thumb will appear, and introduce his Nigger Melodrama, Demos, &c.—Mr. Batty respectfully begs to announce that the THIRD MORNING REPRESENTATION, for the accommodation of the English Branches of the Nobility, Gentry, &c. &c., will take place on FRIDAY, JUNE 19, commencing at Two o'clock. Box-office open from Eleven to Five.—Stage Director, Mr. T. Thompson.

QUEEN'S CONCERT ROOMS, HANOVER-SQUARE.—Mdlle. JUDINE (the celebrated pupil of Moscheles) has the honour to announce that her FIRST GRAND ORCHESTRAL CONCERT will take place on WEDNESDAY EVENING, July 1st, 1846, to commence at Eight o'clock precisely. The following eminent artists have been engaged:—Vocal Performers: Madame Caradori Allan, Madame Anna Thillon, Madame Hennelle, Madame Knispel, Madame Macfarren, Mdlle. Goldberg, Mdlle. Abele, and Miss Maria B. Hawes. Signor Marras, Herr Hezel, Herr Goldberg, Herr Pischek (being the last occasion on which he will sing this season) and Mr. John Parry. Instrumental Performers: Grand Pianoforte—Mdlle. Judine, who will perform Beethoven's Grand Concerto in E flat; a New Fantasia by Moscheles, composed expressly for this occasion, on Themes from "I Lombardi" and "Don Pasquale"; Beethoven's Sonata, with Violin, Op. 24, in F, with Signor Camillo Sivioli; and a Grand Duet for Two Pianofortes, with Mr. Moscheles. Harp, M. Godefridi; Principal Violin, Signor Camillo Sivioli; Violoncello, Herr Kellerman; Sax Horns, Mr. Di Mattia; Four Trombones. The Band will be numerous and complete. Leader, Mr. Willy; Conductor, Mr. Moscheles.—Tickets, 10s. 8d. each; Reserved Seats, 15s. May be obtained of Cramer, Beale, and Co., Jullien, Addison, and Hodson, Regent-street; Chappell, Leader, and Cook, and Olivier, New Bond-street; of Mdlle. Judine, 31, New Bond-street; and of all the other principal Music Shops.

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On THURSDAY, the WATERLOO FETE, on which occasion the gardens will be most brilliantly illuminated with appropriate devices, and the Fireworks will be increased in honour of the "Hero of a hundred fights."

TUESDAY, the 23rd, the JUVENILE FETE; when the entertainments will be entirely changed, and many novelties introduced, to amuse the Juvenile visitors, particulars of which will be announced in future advertisements.

On MONDAY, 29th, a GRAND MASQUERADE, in honour of her Majesty's Coronation.

SOCIETY OF PAINTERS IN WATER COLOURS.—The Forty-Second ANNUAL EXHIBITION is NOW OPEN, at their Gallery, 5, PALL-MALL EAST, each day, from Nine till Dusk.—Admission, One Shilling. Catalogue, Sixpence. J. W. WRIGHT, Sec.

NEW SOCIETY OF PAINTERS IN WATER COLOURS.—The TWELFTH ANNUAL EXHIBITION is NOW OPEN, at their GALLERY, 53, PALL-MALL, near St. James's Palace. Admission, 1s.; Catalogue, 6d. JAS. FAHEY, Secretary.

ROYAL BOTANIC SOCIETY.—THE LAST EXHIBITION of this Season in the Gardens of the Society in the Regent's Park, will be held on WEDNESDAY, JULY 1st, and will include Turf. Tickets can be obtained at the Gardens, by presenting an order from a subscriber, price 5s. or, on the day of the Exhibition, 7s. 6d. each. PROMENADES, to which Fellows have the privilege of admitting their friends, will continue to be held every Wednesday in June and July, except July 1st. J. D. C. SOWERBY, Secretary.

BATTLE OF SOBRAON.—JUST OPENED at the PANORAMA ROYAL, Leicester-square, a VIEW of the GREAT BATTLE OF SOBRAON, and VICTORY OVER THE SIKHS; comprising the entry of the British into the Fortifications, the Total Defeat and Rout of the Enemy, and their Flight across the Sutlej. The VIEWS of CONSTANTINOPLE and ATHENS, which are universally acknowledged by the press to be complete triumphs in the panoramic art, are also Now Open.

PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY.—The Subscribers and the Public are respectfully informed that the SEVENTH CONCERT will take place on Monday Evening, being performed Beethoven's Symphony in D; Onalof's in C; Overture, Spohr, and Water's Ruler of the Spirits. Solo Performers—Pianoforte, Madame Dulcken; Violin, M. Vieuxtemps. Vocalists, Mlle. Vera, Miss Bassano, and Miss Poole. Conductor, Mr. Costa. Single Tickets, One Guinea; and Double Tickets, £1 10s. To be had at the Music Warehouse of Messrs. Addison and Hodson, 210, Regent-street.

BENEDICT'S GRAND CONCERT.—Mr. MITCHELL, Bond-street, has an excellent BOX for DISPOSAL, and a few STALLS, for BENEDICT'S ATTRACTIVE CONCERT, which will take place on MONDAY NEXT, and at which all the available talent of the Metropolis, both Vocal and Instrumental, is, as usual, engaged. The Programme of the Concert is just issued, and will be found to maintain the distinguished character and superiority of Mr. Benedict's Annual Concert. Early application is solicited. Royal Library, 33, Old Bond-street.

COLOSSEUM.—LONDON BY NIGHT.—NOTICE.—The Nobility and Gentry are most respectfully informed, the Colosseum will remain Open during the Season, until Eleven o'clock, and that the atmospheric effects in the marvellous Pantheon of London by Night, will take place every half hour. Grand Orchestral Organ, from Three till Five; and Eight till Half-past Ten. Holiday Prices continued. DAY EXHIBITION. Panoramas of London—Museum of Sculpture—Conservatories—Aviary—EVENING EXHIBITION.—London by Night—Museum of Sculpture—Conservatories, and Flower Show, brilliantly illuminated—Swiss Cottage, Mont Blanc, and Mountain Torrent, represented by Moonlight—Open from Ten till Half-past Five, and Half-past Seven till Eleven. The whole projected and designed by Mr. W. BRADWELL.

ALTERATION OF HOURS OF EXHIBITION.
LAST WEEK BUT ONE OF GENERAL TOM THUMB'S
FAREWELL LEAVES at the EGYPTIAN HALL, as he POSITIVELY CLOSES on SATURDAY, JUNE 27th. The Little General will appear on MONDAY AND DURING THE WEEK in all the Costumes and Performances in which he had the honour of appearing three times before her Majesty, and at all the principal Courts of Europe. Hours of exhibition, from Half-past Three to Five; and Half-past Seven to Nine. Admission, 1s.; Children under ten years of age, Half-price.—All Tickets that have been issued will be received, notwithstanding their date.—After Nine o'clock each evening, the General appears in his New Play at Astley's Royal Amphitheatre.

ROYAL POLYTECHNIC INSTITUTION.—Dr. RYAN'S
New and interesting LECTURE on the CHEMISTRY and PHILOSOPHY of DIVING, at Half-past Three Daily, and on the Evenings of Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays, Professor BACHOFEN'S LECTURE on the NATURAL PHILOSOPHY, with brilliant experiments, Daily. MACINTOSH'S REVOLVING ENGINE, COLEMAN'S PATENT LOCOMOTIVE ENGINE for ascending and descending Inclined Planes, FARRELL'S ARCHIMEDEAN RAILWAY, the ATMOSPHERIC RAILWAY, an ENVELOPE CUTTING MACHINE, all in action. NEW DISSOLVING VIEWS. PORTRAITS of distinguished men in the GOVERNMENT and ARMY, with LAURELS magnified by the OPTIC MICROSCOPE. The OXY-HYDROGEN MICROSCOPE, exhibiting a fine Collection of Living Objects, &c. &c. Admission, 1s.; Schools, Half-price.

OLD PUPIL'S SUPPER.—THE FIFTH HALF-YEARLY
SUPPER of the GENTLEMEN educated at HUNTER-STREET ACADEMY, will take place at the KING'S ARMS, Snow-hill, on THURSDAY, June 18, at Nine P.M. W. B. WHITEHEAD, Esq., will preside, supported by PROFESSOR LEPEE, &c. Tickets, for which immediate application is requested, may be had of the Hon. Sec., 36, Hunter-street, Brunswick-square, or of any of the Committee:—
C. H. CORNWALL, E. LEPEE, A.M.
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ONE BOTTLE keeps in every situation. The dose can be apportioned to form a medicine, refreshing beverage, or saline draught, so as to suit all ages and constitutions. It is the Tasteless Salt of a Natural Spring, and is the best Family Medicine. It instantly stops sickness, from whatever cause arising. A bottle of 12 to 30 doses, 2s. 6d.—C. HOCKIN, 38, Duke-street, Manchester-square.

CHUBB'S LOCKS, Fire-proof Safes, and Cash Boxes.—Chubb's
New Patent Detector Locks give perfect security from false keys and picklocks, and also give immediate notice of any attempt to open them. Chubb's Patent Fire-proof Safes, Bunkers, Chests, &c.; strong Japan Cash Boxes, and Chest Boxes, of all sizes, fitted with the Detector Locks.—C. CHUBB and SON, 57, St. Paul's Church-yard.

THE PANKLIDON IRON WORKS and GREAT
WESTERN EMPIORIUM for STOVE GRATES, kitchen ranges, fenders, iron bedsteads, fire-irons, general furnishing ironmongery, tinware, copper, iron and best tin cooking vessels, best Sheffield plate and table cutlery, japanned trays, tea urns, ornamental iron and wire works, for vegetable and flower stands. Every article is forwarded as and named at the lowest prices, in plain figures, for cash.—Adjoining the Royal Bazaar, 58, Baker-street, Portman-square.

PIANOFORTES for HIRE.—Superior Instruments LENT
on HIRE by G. PEACHEY, Maker by Appointment, 73, Bishopsgate-street Within, opposite the Marine Society. An extensive Assortment of Improved Cabinet, Cottage, Piccolo, and Square Pianofortes, of Octave and Grand, of superior quality of tone and touch. Warranted in every respect; with a large Collection of Second-hand, also, Double and Single Action HARPS, SERAPHINES, &c. Instruments Tuned, Repaired, Removed, and taken in Exchange. One Hundred Pianofortes for general inspection at G. Peachey's Warehouse, 73, Bishopsgate-street Within, opposite the Marine Society.

VALUABLE DISCOVERY for the TOILET.—
MELMOTH'S GEORGIAN EXTRACT, for effectually neutralising and removing the unpleasant odour arising from perspiration.—To the sensitive and delicate mind its use is invaluable, particularly in crowded assemblies, heated rooms, warm climates, and sick chambers. Already this unique and elegant preparation has met with extensive patronage in Fashionable Circles, and ought to be found on every toilet. A single trial will convince of its surprising efficacy.—Sold by J. SANGER, 150, Oxford-street, and all respectable Perfumers and Medicine Vendors throughout the country.—Price 3s. 6d. per bottle.

BAREGES and PRINTED MUSLINS.—SEWELL and Co.
have received several cases of new French bareges and elegant printed muslins; also numerous novelties in light materials for promenade and evening dress. S. and Co.'s new shawl and mantle rooms abound with all the most fashionable styles of mantlet, visites, barège, grenadine, and India crapes; several lots of French laces, muslins, 100d. per yard, 14s. 6d.; India tulle, 6s. 6d.; lace and muslin dresses in great variety.—Compton House, Fitch-street and Compton-street, Soho.

NEW and SPLENDID PARISIAN ESTABLISHMENT
for Perfumery, Gloves, and Articles de Paris, 160, Regent-street; 103, Rue St. Martin, Paris; also at 10, RIVER STREET, London. A large and valuable Assortment of Parfums, Rose and Lys and Albume, for refreshing and whitening the Skin—Touque au Rhum et Quinquina—Philomèle—Comeline—Crème de Léda—and superior White Venille Pomatum, precious preparations for the Growth and Preservation of the Hair; Eau de Cologne des Princesses, Eau de Cologne Ambrée Musquée, for which he is the sole Inventor and Patentee, by Royal Letters, for the above articles, at the most moderate prices.
Long White Kid Gloves, superior quality at 3s. 6d. and 3s. 9d. a pair.
Long White Kid Gloves, superior quality at 3s. 6d. and 3s. 9d. a pair.

REGISTERED PALETOT of LLAMA CLOTH, 6 and 7
Victoria, cap. 65.—Patronised by the Prince Consort, Prince George of Cambridge, the Duke of Wellington, and the following distinguished visitors to this country.—The Emperor of Russia, the King of Prussia, the King of Saxony, the King of Holland, the Prince of Prussia, and further honoured by the continued patronage of all those who seek an unaffected gentlemanly appearance. The cloth is made of Llama Wool, a fabric most agreeably soft and elastic to the touch, and is one-third the weight of ordinary woollen cloths, but it corresponds in shades of colour. It is very durable, and naturally a repellent of rain, yet so porous as to admit of a due escape of excessive bodily heat. These advantages, with the fact that it is made of the finest Llama Wool, and that it is made in the most satisfactory manner, will induce the Bagmen to purchase the Patentees only, at their Warehouses, 114, Regent-street, and 22, Cornhill.

THE ROYAL NAVAL, MILITARY, EAST INDIA, and
GENERAL LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY,
13, Waterloo-place, LONDON.

DIRECTORS.
Major-Gen. Edward Wynyard, C.B.
Major-Gen. Arnold, K.H., R.E.
Major-Gen. Clelland, E.I.C.S.
Lieut.-Col. H. Hamner, K.H., late R.H.G.
Lieut.-Col. Purchas, E.I.C.S.
Lieut.-Col. M.P., late R.H.G.
Major-Gen. Sir J. Cockburn, Bt., G.C.H.
Gen. Sir Thos. Bradford, G.C.B., G.C.H.
Major-Gen. Sir P. Ross, G.C.M.C., K.C.H.
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Major-Gen. Sir George Baker, K.C.B.
Major-Gen. Taylor, C.B., E.I.C.S.

ACTUARY.—JOHN FINLAYSON, Esq., the Government Calculator.
Assurances are granted upon the Lives of Persons in Every station of Life, and for every part of the World, upon particularly favourable terms.
Persons assured in this Office may change from one country to another, without forfeiting their Policies.
A Bonus, amounting to 30 per Cent. on the actual value of the Policies, was apportioned to the Assured at the First Special Meeting, held in the year 1844.
JOSEPH C. BRETTELL, Secretary.

THE NEWLY-OPENED HOUSES.
(A BRIEF OUTLINE.)

The extensive New Establishment of E. MOSES and SON is now open for the transaction of the various features of its business; and the Proprietors are anxious to state the principles upon which it is conducted, and the improvements under which it has opened. Bespoke customers have now devoted to them a spacious range of Show-Rooms, entered by a Private Waiting Hall, 84, Aldgate. There are also apartments for cutting and measuring, and a select Vesting Room. Ladies are informed that the private Habit Room is likewise set apart; and E. MOSES and SON have made other additions too numerous to name at present. The "Ready-Made" Department is at least four times its former extent, and its business will, consequently, be despatched with much greater facility. This department occupies 85 and 86, Aldgate. The Hat Depot is at 83, Aldgate, and is furnished with every description of Hats and Caps, of the best quality and fashion. The Hosiery Mart, 155, Minories, is equally distinguished for the worth and variety of its articles, from which the most satisfactory purchases are made. The Outfitting and General Clothing Department, 154 and 155, Minories, has equal recommendations, and is an important feature in the New Houses of E. MOSES and SON. Let it be remembered that "Economy! Economy! Economy!" is the maxim at the new Establishment, as it was at the old; and it is also remembered, that the Proprietors still adhere to the marking of the articles in plain-figured prices, from which no abatement can be made. Let it be borne in mind, also, that any articles may be exchanged, or that the price of the article may be returned, without the least hesitation. For particulars of Self-Measurement, and other essential information, obtain the new book, entitled "Past, Present, and Future," which may be had gratis and post-free of the Proprietors, E. MOSES and SON, 154, 155, 156, 157, Minories, and 83, 84, 85, and 86, Aldgate, City, London.

NOTICE.—The entrance to the bespoke department is at 84, Aldgate.—No business transacted at this establishment from sunset Friday evening till sunset Saturday evening, when it is resumed till twelve o'clock.

JONES'S £4 4s. SILVER LEVER WATCHES are selling at
the Manufactory, 388, Strand, opposite Somerset House. They comprise every modern improvement, and are warranted not to vary more than half a minute per week. The great reduction of price at once sets aside all rivalry, either of the Swiss manufacturers or any other (use—Read Jones's Sketch of Watchwork, sent free for a 2d. stamp.

CHEMICAL WONDERS.—Electro-plating Liquid Silver,
GOLD REVIVER, 2s. 6d.; GOLD VARNISH, 1s. 6d., make old tarnished frames equal to the most brilliant new ones.—The GERMAN FLY DE-STROYER, 1s., clears the house at once of those pests, flies and beetles, and is warranted innocuous, except to those insects.
Sole Manufacturer, SMITH, 281, Strand, opposite Norfolk-street.

SHOWER BATHS.—The Largest Stock of Shower, Hip, and
Sponging Baths in London, with every novelty and improvement. Shower Baths, 10s.; ditto, with Brass Valves, Pumps, &c., from 60s.; Hand dits, 4s.—R. and J. SLACK, 330, Strand, opposite Somerset House. Their Book, containing upwards of 200 engravings of Baths, Fenders, &c., Gratis and Post-free.—Established 1818.

CHILDREN'S and INVALIDS' CARRIAGES.—Invalids'
Wheel Chairs, from £3 to £35, with hoods, second-hand as well as new; Spinal and Self-Acting Chairs, Children's Chairs, vis-à-vis Waggon, Phaeton, Barouches, &c., from 10s. to 20 guineas. Immense and varied collection on sale or hire, at INGRAM'S Manufactory, 29, City-road, Finsbury-square.—N.B. Illustrated Catalogues.

BEAUTIFUL FLOWERS.—The extraordinary power of the
pure GUANO, of promoting the rapid expansion of flower-blossoms, of increasing their size, and the brilliancy of their tints, has been fully established. SMITH and CO. forward sample bags, sufficient for an ordinary-sized suburban garden, with directions, to any part of the Kingdom, upon receipt of 1s. The genuine only of SMITH, 281, Strand, opposite Norfolk-street.

BAKER'S PHEASANTRY. Beaufort-street, King's-road, Chelsea. By Special Appointment to HER MAJESTY and H.R.H. PRINCE ALBERT. Gold, Silver and Enamel—Phonograph—Piano—Violin—Flute—Clarinet—Bassoon, &c., from 10s. to 20 guineas. Immense and varied collection on sale or hire, at INGRAM'S Manufactory, 29, City-road, Finsbury-square.—N.B. Illustrated Catalogues.

JULIUS CÆSAR, MARC ANTONY, POMPEY, &c.—
Silver Coins of these illustrious men, 6s. each, in. Roman Brass Coins of Augustus Nero, Caligula, Constantine the Great, &c., 1s. each, with good portraits (guaranteed). Peter W. Whelan, dealer in ancient coins and medals, 46, Strand, London, has just published a succinct catalogue of his Coins and medals, which he will send by post on the receipt of two stamps. Coins also sent by post. Assignats of the French Revolution, very curious, 1s. each.

PERVILLE pretio vendere negotiari tutissime, et globus nivalis
periods cumque procurantur; or, in other words, who sell the cheapest, trade secure, and like the snow-ball, gather as they go. Acting ever faithfully on this favourite axiom, the EAST INDIA TEA COMPANY can secure to the Public TEAS, in 6lb. bags, at 2s. 6d., 3s. 10d., 3s. 6d., and 3s. 10d. per lb.; and COFFEE at 9d., 1s., 1s. 2d., and 1s. 5d., at the old warehouses, No. 9, Great St. Helen's-church-yard, City.

SCARBOROUGH.—CROWN HOTEL, ESPLANADE,
contiguous to the Saloon, Spa, and Cliff Bridge Pleasure Grounds. This beautifully situated and extensive Establishment, commanding an uninterrupted view of the sea, is now ready for the reception of Families. In addition since last season, a spacious Dining and Ball Room has been erected, which will render the house in every respect complete.—N.B. Hot, Cold, and Shower Baths in the house. Table d'Hôte at Five o'clock during the season. An Omnibus and Cabs await the arrival of the Trains.

TEAS AT THE WHOLESALE PRICE.—Families, Hotel-
Keepers, and Large Consumers, supplied with Tea at the Wholesale Price, for Cash. Black..... 2s. 8d. .. 3s. 0d. .. 3s. 8d. .. 4s. 0d. .. 4s. 4d. .. 4s. 8d. .. 5s. 0d.
Green..... 3s. 4d. .. 3s. 8d. .. 4s. 0d. .. 4s. 4d. .. 4s. 8d. .. 5s. 0d. .. 5s. 4d.
Coffee..... 9d. .. 10d. .. 1s. 0d. .. 1s. 2d. .. 1s. 4d. .. 1s. 6d. .. 1s. 8d.
One pound and upwards sent by post, to any part of the Kingdom.
MANSELL and CO., 2, Bucklersbury, Cheap-side.

PATENT FLEXIBLE VELVET HATS.—JOHNSON and
CO., 113, Regent-street, corner of Vigo-street, hatiers to the Queen and Royal Family, inventors of the "Patent Flexible Velvet Hat," which is a new and entirely original invention, the pressure on the forehead is entirely removed; and by their extreme elasticity they are capable of accommodating themselves perfectly to the shape of the head; the crown, moreover, being ventilated, and the perspiration prevented from appearing on the outside of the hat, are additional advantages. As Ladies' Riding Hats, they are light and elastic, and will retain their position on the head without the least discomfort.—JOHNSON and CO., 113, Regent-street; and SHIFFRITS and JOHNSON, 2, Old Bond-street.

METCALFE'S NEW PATTERN TOOTH-BRUSH and
SMYRNA SPONGES.—Useful Inquiry.—For proof of the extreme durability, power of cleaning, and true economy, ask all who have used Metcalfe's Brushes. The Tooth-brush performs the highly-important office of searching thoroughly into the divisions, and cleaning the most extraordinary manner; it has never come lower, 1s. Peculiarly penetrating Hair-brushes, with the durable unbleached Russia bristles, which will not soften like common hair. Improved Clothes-brush, that cleans harmlessly in one-third the time. The new Velvet Brush, and immense Stock of genuine unbleached Smyrna Sponge, at METCALFE'S only Establishment, 130 B, Oxford-street, one door from Holles-street.

BUTLER'S TASTELESS SEIDLITZ POWDER, in one
Bottle.—This useful aperient preparation, besides forming an equally efficient, and far more agreeable draught than that produced with the common Seidlitz Powders, is made in much less time, and with infinitely less trouble. To allay fever or thirst, a teaspoonful, in water, forms a most refreshing saline draught. Being inclosed in a bottle, it will remain unaltered by humidity during the longest sea voyage or land journey. Sold at 2s. 6d. the bottle (which is inclosed in a case, and accompanied by a measure and spoon), by the Preparers, BUTLER and HARDING, Chemists, 4, Cheapside, corner of St. Paul's, London; and may be obtained of J. SANGER, 150, Oxford-street; DAVENPORT and STEEDMAN, 20, Waterloo-place, Edinburgh; and also of their Agents in every part of the kingdom. * * * Be careful to order "Butler's" Tasteless Seidlitz Powder, and to observe the address.

FOR FILLING DECAYED TEETH.—DALE'S ENAMEL,
price 3s. 6d.—This preparation is confidently offered to the Public as the best material ever discovered for filling Decayed Teeth, which it effects without giving the least pain or inconvenience; becoming, in a short time, as hard and as durable as the tooth itself, and, by perfectly excluding the access of air, it arrests all further possible progress of decay. The preparation, before use, is in a soft state, and continues so for a short time, and it may, therefore, be used by any person with perfect facility, and is warranted to succeed in every case, however large the cavity.—Prepared by JOHN DALE, Analytical Chemist, Manchester. Sold in packets, at 2s. 6d. each, by most respectable Druggists and Medicine Vendors in the kingdom.—Directions for use are enclosed with each packet.—Wholesale agents, Messrs. MOTTISHEAD and ROBERTS, Manchester; and BARCLAY and SONS, 95, Farringdon-street, London.

FOR STOPPING DECAYED TEETH.—Price 2s. 6d.
Patronised by her Majesty and his Royal Highness Prince Albert.
MR. THOMAS'S SUCCELANEUM for Stopping Decayed
Teeth, however large the cavity. It is placed in the tooth in a soft state, without any pressure or pain, and soon becomes as hard as the enamel, and will remain firm in the tooth for many years, rendering extraction unnecessary, arresting the further progress of decay. All persons can use Mr. Thomas's Succelaneum themselves with ease, as full directions are enclosed. Price 2s. 6d. Sold by Savory, 220, Regent-street; Sanger, 150, Oxford-street; Butler, 4, Cheapside; Johnson, 68, Cornhill; and all Medicine Vendors in the Kingdom.
Mr. Thomas continues to supply the Loss of Teeth on his new system of self-adhesion, without springs or wires. This method does not require the extraction of any teeth or roots, or any painful operation whatever, and is much less expensive than others. Mr. THOMAS, Surgeon-Dentist, 64, Berners-street, Oxford-street.

BRITISH COLLEGE of HEALTH, NEW ROAD,
LONDON. CAUTION.
The Public on the Continent is particularly cautioned not to purchase MORISON'S PILLS except of a merchant well known as to the respectability. This warning is deemed highly necessary on account of the numerous counterfeits of MORISON'S PILLS, which are sold in various parts of the world, but more especially in the different States of Germany and the United States of America.
Signed, MORISON, MOAT, and Co.
The Guide to Patients following the Hygienic System of Medicine may be had of all the Agents for Morison's Pills, price 2d.

IMPORTANT ORIGINAL DISCOVERY. To the NERVOUS.
Given away, a Work on the Treatment and Cure of Nervous Complaints, Groundless Fear, Mental Depression, Delusions, Blood to the Head, Dislike of Society, Confusion of Ideas, Want of Confidence, Blushing, Thoughts of Suicide, Languor, and every other symptom of Nervous Debility, are curable by this great discovery. Apply to Mr. HENRY NEWTON, 7, Northumberland-street, Trafalgar-square, London, enclosing one postage stamp, for which the work will be forwarded FREE to every address. At home from 11 to 4 and 7 to 10 consultation free. The remedies sent to all parts of the world. References

THE ASCOT PRIZE PLATE.—1846.



THE QUEEN'S VASE.

dramatic line—to the impersonations of dramatic “common life.” Her *Miami* was inimitable: her *Olympia Cigniano*, the Queen of the Abruzzi, is equally characteristic. There are capital parts for Mr. O. Smith and Mr. Paul Bedford; and Mr. Ryan, of whom we have before had occasion to speak favourably, makes a famous Irishman. And, when we add to these a band of effective *Salvator Rosa* looking brigands, a bevy of pretty girls, some charming scenery, and all the leading characteristic dances of the original ballet, with some others into the bargain, it may be conceived that “another Adelphi hit” is the result of the combination. Mr. Sterling Coyne is an author of no ordinary versatility; the sides of the audiences have scarcely ceased to ache from the effects of the question respecting sending your wife to Camberwell; and he touches their sympathies in an entirely opposite direction, and with equal success.

The applause at the fall of the curtain was loud and prolonged, and Madame Celeste was called for.

VAUXHALL.

The continued fine weather has given a most fortunate turn to the destinies of this popular place of amusement; and, notwithstanding the counter-attractions of the Surrey Gardens, the “Royal Property” has been thronged with visitors, fully as respectable, to all appearances, as those accustomed to resort there under the old prices, which were double the present ones. We hope, therefore, that the present management will prove more prosperous than it has been for several bygone seasons. We say this, because, we believe, it is pretty well known that, for some time past, the affair has been a very losing game to the lessees. Much of this, without doubt, to be attributed to our uncertain climate; but we think we can point out other causes of the non-success of its management. That there is a great deal of money to be made there we are convinced; but a great deal must first be expended; and this large outlay must be directed by much original taste and inventive power, with respect to the capabilities of the Gardens. In the first place, the amusements must be entirely re-organised; something should be shown to the public which, from the very nature of the place, they cannot see anywhere else. The programme has remained the same as long as we can recollect it; and even this year, under a liberal proprietor, of whose exertions and honourable character every one speaks in the highest terms, the same conventional clinging to the old business is apparent. The public yawn now at what amused them even ten years ago; and their ideas of entertainment have become wonderfully expanded; hence, a different disposition of lamps or a new coat of paint is not sufficient to satisfy them. No place of its kind offers the capabilities for ingenious devices of every description that Vauxhall does, but they have never been properly taken advantage of. The same reformation is wanted which Mr. W. Bradwell effected at the Colosseum. Weather we cannot control; but if, in past ages, it was possible to roof in the Roman amphitheatres, and protect the spectators from the effects of sun and rain, we should conceive it to be perfectly practicable at the present day, if not entirely to avert, at all events to diminish the discomfort attendant on a wet evening.

We have, this week, engraved the grand *feu d'artifice*, which is a most brilliant scene.

SURREY ZOOLOGICAL GARDENS.

The number of sights for the holiday-keepers of last week, and our incapability to become ubiquitous for the occasion, did not allow us to notice the further improvements made by the spirited proprietor of this resort since it opened for the summer season. There are few places where an evening can be so agreeably passed as at the Surrey Gardens. There is much to see, to carry on time, even during the performance of the very excellent orchestra; and the amusements have the advantage of being over at an early hour—an especial recommendation; whilst the moderate price of admission and refreshments, precludes the visitor from rushing into any great expenditure, even were he so inclined. A pretty dioramic effect has been arranged at the foot of the new Chinese Bridge, representing the Grotto of Calypso; and the distant mountains in the Vesuvius picture have been so delicately shaded off, that the effect of distance is perfectly marvellous. The application of gas to the illumination lamps is a great advantage gained; as, on the commencement of the pyrotechnic displays, they can all be suddenly turned out; whilst a greater brilliancy is imparted to them when burning.

THE ASCOT PRIZE PLATE.—1846.

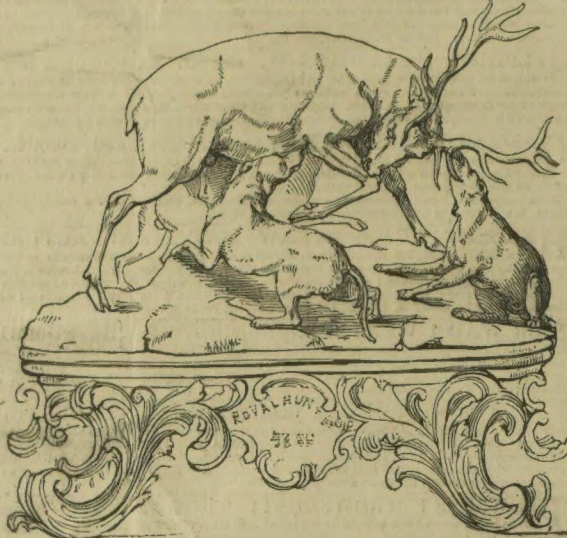
THE ASCOT PRIZES of this year are of a much improved order, great as the advance of art in this branch of design during the last few years.

THE EMPEROR'S CUP, the prize annually presented by his Imperial Majesty the Emperor of Russia, is superior in the weight of the silver and the design to that of last year. It consists of a group, St. George destroying the Dragon; and St. George being the patron saint of Russia, as well as of England, the subject is doubly appropriate. It was, we understand, selected by the Earl of Rosslyn, the Master of the Royal Buck-hounds; and by Baron de Brunow, the Russian Ambassador. It was drawn by Mr. F. Howard, and modelled by Mr. Brown, under the superintendence of Mr. Bailly, R.A. The group is unusually spirited, treated with much originality, and of most exquisite workmanship; indeed, we do not remember to have seen a finer specimen of silver-work. From the base rises, like a canopy, a candelabra for 13 lights; so that the Prize has the advan-

tage over that of last year in being elegantly useful as well as decorative. Upon one of the faces of the supporting pedestal is the inscription, which is the same as last year:—

LYDORVM ASCOTIENSIVM MEMOR
QVIBVS IPSE INTERFVVISSET
REGINAE VICTORIAE
HOSES
MENS. IV. MDCCCXLV
SOLENNI CERTAMINIS EQUESTRIIS PROEVIUM
INSTITVIT
NICOLAVS,
TOTIVS RYSSIAE IMPERATOR.

The height of this truly magnificent Prize is 46 inches, and its weight 980 ounces. It has been executed by Messrs. Hunt and Roskill, of Bond-street, the successors of Messrs. Storr and Mortimer. The value exceeds 500 guineas.



THE ROYAL HUNT CUP.

THE ROYAL HUNT CUP, which was run for on Wednesday, is also the work of Messrs. Hunt and Roskill, and was modelled by Mr. Macarthy. It consists of a group—dogs pulling down a deer—of very spirited design, and recalling to memory one of Landseer's finest pictures. It is 24 inches high, including the bronze stand, and it weighs 250 ounces.

THE QUEEN'S GOLD VASE, run for on Tuesday, is of remarkably elegant and novel design by Mr. Cotterill, executed by Messrs. Garrard, of the Haymarket. It consists of a flagon, of classic form, and richly ornamented, fixed upon a stand, which, of itself, forms a drinking-cup; and both combined, are, in appearance, a magnificent vase. On the shoulders of the flagon are sculptured, in high relief, a mounted knight in full armour, attended by a page and man-at-arms. The knight has thrown down his gauntlet as if offering or accepting a challenge. This is a beautiful composition. Indeed, the whole work is of masterly design: the details are worked out with knowledge and freedom; and, in the manipulation of the precious metal, variety of colour and texture has been artistically studied; so that the Vase, altogether, reminds one of some of the celebrated productions of Italian art.



THE EMPEROR'S PLATE.



FIREWORKS AT VAUXHALL GARDENS.